

## Azz has left France, ministry says

PARIS (R) — Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tareq Aziz has left France following medical treatment near the French capital, officials said Saturday. The officials declined to say when Mr. Aziz, who arrived on Oct. 14, left or for what condition he was treated. The French foreign ministry said last week, the decision to allow in Mr. Aziz, one of President Saddam Hussein's closest associates, was a humanitarian gesture which did not reflect a policy change for Paris which has no ties with Iraq. But officials were clearly nervous after the influential daily *Le Monde* said the Iraqi leader's visit "raises numerous questions" and reported Mr. Aziz was well enough to dine out at a well-known Lebanese restaurant in Paris. French state television on Saturday interviewed Dr. Louis Albrand of a medical centre near Paris outside Paris who said Mr. Aziz underwent tests and received prescribed medicines for an ailment which he declined to identify. French oil companies have held exploratory talks with Iraq and an Iraqi opposition group charged last week that Mr. Aziz planned high-level meetings to grant oil concessions to the French in Iraq. Visiting Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat denied at a press conference on Friday that he met Mr. Aziz during his stay.

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## Arafat leaves France

PARIS (AFP) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat flew out of Paris Saturday at the end of a 48-hour visit in which he met France's president, and prime minister. Mr. Arafat was accompanied by his wife Suha on a flight bound for Tunis, airport officials said. His talks with President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Edouard Balladur focused on the implementation of the Israeli-PLO autonomy agreement and French economic aid, government officials said.

## PLO resumes paying pensions

STOON (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation resumed paying pensions to fighters and families of dead guerrillas of its mainstream Fatah group in Lebanon Saturday, Palestinian sources said. They said the PLO leadership, which had halted the payments seven months ago because of a financial crisis, has wired the sum of \$450,000 to cover salaries for the past three months.

## Sudanese rebel leaders meet in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AFP) — Sudan's two leading opposition groups meeting in Washington have agreed on a plan to end hostilities but stopped short of signing an accord, according to a congressional panel. The Sudan People's Liberation Movement and the Sudan People's Liberation Army were invited for the talks by House of Representatives Africa Subcommittee Chairman Harry Johnson, according to a statement issued by the panel. The opposition leaders, Juba Garang and Riek Machar, agreed on an eight-point plan to resolve their differences peacefully and unite against Khartoum's government forces. No accord was signed, however, as neither leader would relinquish the position as the sole opposition chief but they did agree to meet again before Nov. 15. Under-Secretary of State for African Affairs George Moose also attended the meeting, the first between the two warring factions in two years.

## Shelling duels, SLA militiamen wounded

MARJAYOUN (AP) — Guerrillas and Israeli-affiliated militia gunners duelled using howitzers and mortars in South Lebanon Saturday. Security sources said three militiamen were wounded. The sources said the 90-minute barrage broke out at 5 p.m. (1500 GMT) when Hezbollah fighters shelled an outpost manned by Israeli-affiliated South Lebanon Army (SLA) militiamen. They said three SLA militiamen were wounded in the initial guerrilla barrage after which SLA gunners responded with howitzers.

## Immigrant stabs Jewish militant

TEL AVIV (R) — An ultra-nationalist Jewish settlement leader was stabbed and seriously wounded Saturday when he questioned the Jewishness of a neighbour, a newcomer to Israel from the former Soviet Union, settlers said. They said the immigrant drew a knife and stabbed David Axelrad, a leader of the anti-Arab Kahane Hai movement, in the abdomen, eye, back, neck and hand after Mr. Axelrad told him his family was not Jewish. The immigrant was detained by police. The stabbing occurred near a synagogue in the settlement of Tapuah, a main base of Kahane Hai.

## Fahd meets Bhutto

JEDDAH (AFP) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia held talks with Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto here Saturday, the Saudi news agency (SPA) reported. Ms. Bhutto, who arrived in Jeddah late Friday from Cyprus, made a short pilgrimage to Mecca earlier. Officials in her delegation said Ms. Bhutto was due to leave Saudi Arabia for Pakistan late Saturday.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation



## Egypt opens trial of blind cleric

FAYOUM (AP) — A trial opened amid tight security Saturday for 47 Muslim militants, including a blind Egyptian cleric jailed in the United States in connection with the World Trade Centre bombing. Most of the defendants are followers of Sheikh Omar Abdul Rahman, spiritual guide of the outlawed Al Gamma Al Islamiyah, which has claimed responsibility for armed attacks in Egypt on security officials, Coptic Christians and political figures. They demanded from the defendants that the United States release him. The case is a retrial of charges, ranging from demonstrating illegally to trying to kill policemen, resulting from a 1989 incident in the oasis city of Fayoum, 100 kilometres southwest of Cairo. They were acquitted then for lack of evidence. But retrial was ordered this year because President Hosni Mubarak never approved the verdict as required under Egyptian law. At least 15 police vans surrounded the main Fayoum courthouse. Security troops threw up barricades around it, keeping away not only bystanders but relatives of the defendants.

# Israel to free 760 prisoners today

Combined agency dispatches

ISRAEL HAS agreed to release 760 Palestinian detainees Sunday, comprising the sick, women, children below 18 and men over 50, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said in Cairo Saturday.

The PLO information office said those released would be the first of among more than 11,000 detainees in Israeli prisons.

It said the PLO and Israel agreed in talks at the Egyptian resort Taba on a timetable for the "release of all Palestinian detainees in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem."

Saturday's PLO statement said a Dec. 13 deadline was agreed to complete the mass releases.

The Taba negotiations involve one of three committees established by a PLO-Israel framework agreement for peace signed in Washington on Sept. 13 to work out implementing procedures.

The second round ended Thursday, and a third is to start Tuesday.

Israel has released no details of agreements made at Taba. A communiqué released after Thursday's negotiating session confirmed details of the types of prisoners to be released in the first group.

And on Saturday, an Israeli army source in occupied Jerusalem said the releases would start "at the beginning of next week." The source explained that as Sunday or Monday.

The PLO statement in Cairo confirmed that those released will belong to all Palestinian factions, including Hamas.

Nabil Shaath, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's political adviser who heads the Palestinians' Taba delegation, told

## IAF says prime minister did little to allay its fears

By Ayman Al Safadi  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Islamic Action Front (IAF) has protested to Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali what it alleges are government actions aimed at limiting its chances of winning seats in the next parliamentary elections on Nov. 8, but the meeting did little to narrow the gap between the two sides, IAF Secretary General Ishaq Al Farhan said Saturday.

At a meeting with Dr. Majali Thursday, the IAF protested the transfer of "tens" of civil servants who support the front from their places of work to other governorates and a Ministry of Interior ban on holding public rallies, according to Dr. Farhan.

He said the prime minister gave him no assurances that the government would stop what the front claims are measures targeting it.

"We need to examine the situation more clearly and be very cautious," Dr. Farhan told the Jordan Times Saturday.

Sources told the Jordan Times that Dr. Majali stood firm against the IAF protest and reiterated government statements that his Cabinet is acting within the limits of the law...

Dr. Farhan said the IAF is growing more "uneasy" with the alleged government campaign against it.

"The government is intensifying this campaign step by step. We feel uneasy about the whole situation," Dr. Farhan said.

Similar charges against the government were Saturday levelled by two leftist parties.

The leftist Jordanian Democratic Popular Unity Party and the Jordanian People's Democratic Party, who also charged

reporters during a break in talks Thursday that bargaining bogged down over PLO demands that even people accused of murder be released. Several Hamas people face such charges.

On Saturday, the PLO said:

"The Israeli side did not want to release any prisoners before Dec. 13, but Shaath insisted that holding prisoners is illegal in the first place and they should be released immediately."

Dec. 13 is the date specified in the Washington agreement for Israel's occupying forces to begin withdrawing from Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho. The process is to last four months, after which the two areas will be under Palestinian authority.

The PLO said two sides disagreed at Taba over the meaning withdrawal. It "means for us total withdrawal and Palestinian control over all aspects of life there including security," the statement said.

But Israel wants to maintain security over Jewish settlements and free movement for Israeli troops in the transferred areas. The PLO said Saturday that if Israel plans to use settlements as a reason to maintain control over Gaza and Jericho, "these settlements should be dismantled and their people moved."

Dr. Shaath met on Friday with Robert Pelletreau, the U.S. ambassador to Cairo, an official at the information office said. He said Mr. Pelletreau asked for the meeting to be briefed on developments at Taba.

As U.S. ambassador to Tunisia, Mr. Pelletreau was the first U.S. official to hold formal talks with the PLO. They started in 1988.

(Continued on page 10)

The Americans halted the series of discussions because the PLO refused to denounce a raid on an Israeli beach in early 1990.

## Alert in Gaza

Mr. Arafat's Fatah movement has put activists on high alert in the occupied Gaza Strip, where three leading members have been assassinated in the six weeks since Israel and the PLO signed the peace agreement.

Radiot Monte Carlo Saturday quoted a Fatah source as saying that there would be a deployment of Palestinian guards in the next two days in Gaza Strip in accordance with a decision taken by the Palestinian leadership.

An internal Fatah memorandum obtained by Reuters Saturday ordered activists to the "maximum grade of fighting readiness" in response to what it called the "emergency circumstances and the serious conspiracy woven against our movement."

The memorandum called on Fatah supporters to come forward quickly with information that could prevent further incidents.

The third assassinated Fatah leader, Asaad Saftawi, was buried in Gaza on Friday, one day after masked gunmen shot him dead in broad daylight. Thousands of Gazans went to the funeral.

Some Palestinians have blamed the killings on conflict within Fatah, the movement which has led Palestinian support for the PLO-Israeli agreement.

But Mr. Arafat said Friday



## King receives Yemeni message

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday received a message from Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh. At right is Royal Court Chief Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker (Petra photo)

between the two countries.

Referring to the recent flurry of political activities in the Middle East and Jordan's role, Dr. Iryani said that Amman was the "focal point in the Arab-Israeli peace process and it was natural that it serves as a meeting place for various contacts pertaining to peace."

Upon his arrival earlier Saturday, Dr. Iryani said the message to the King was part of constant coordination between the two countries.

Referring to the recent flurry of political activities in the Middle East and Jordan's role, Dr. Iryani said that Amman was the "focal point in the Arab-Israeli peace process and it was natural that it serves as a meeting place for various contacts pertaining to peace."

Pro-Israeli congressmen have been focusing their attention on lifting the boycott and pressing the Clinton administration to pressure Arab states into dropping the embargo, which Israel says has cost it \$45 billion in lost business opportunities.

Arab diplomats said Washington had informed some of its Arab allies in the Gulf region and North Africa that a meeting of the Arab Boycott Office at this point in time would not be helpful to the two-year-old Middle East peace process.

"Our position was made very clear by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan during his visit to Washington" late last month and early this month, said Jawad Al Anani, minister of state for Prime Ministry affairs.

After an Oct. 1 meeting at the White House with President Bill Clinton and Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, Crown Prince Hassan said it would be "economic suicide" for the Arabs to lift the boycott of Israel without gaining anything in return.

To those who have said the boycott is economic warfare, I would say removing the boycott is economic suicide," the Crown Prince told an Oct. 2 press conference in Washington.

One of the key themes during last week's Middle East visit by U.S. troubleshooter Dennis Ross was advancing Washington's quest for an end to the boycott.

Dr. Anani told the Jordan Times Saturday that Washington had raised "various ideas and avenues" of ending the boycott. He declined to elaborate.

A senior member of the Jordanian cabinet said the Kingdom was not among the eight, but reiterated that Amman's position on the 45-year-old Arab trade boycott of Israel remained unchanged.

"Our position was made very clear by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan during his visit to Washington" late last month and early this month, said Jawad Al Anani, minister of state for Prime Ministry affairs.

"The idea was that the Oct. 24 Damascus meeting would have led to a hardening of the Arab stand at time when Washington was seeking a softening," said a senior Arab diplomat in Amman.

The diplomat was referring to expectations that countries like host Syria, whose media have called for stricter enforcement of the embargo, Libya, which opposes the Israeli-Palestinian Organization (PLO) accord and insists that the Arab League adopt a ban on all Arab contacts with Israel, and Sudan, another critic of the Middle East peace process, would have pushed for adding more international firms to the boycott list during Sunday's meeting.

Edward Djerejian, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, indicated during a hearing before a House of Representatives subcommittee on Friday that Washington could have been instrumental in the postponement of the meeting.

Mr. Djerejian told the committee that Washington was continuing its efforts to lift the boycott through various

means.

"Some of the Arab countries are very reluctant to do so for the obvious political reasons, but we're urging upon them that this is a new day, this is a new era," he said.

Pro-Israeli congressmen have been focusing their attention on lifting the boycott and pressing the Clinton administration to pressure Arab states into dropping the embargo, which Israel says has cost it \$45 billion in lost business opportunities.

The prime minister said he would also exchange views with Arab and non-Arab ministers participating in the UNESCO conference.

On preparations for the Nov. 8 elections in Jordan, Dr. Majali said the process was accelerating. "We hope that this acceleration would be beneficial although one could encounter pitfalls," he said.

He expressed satisfaction over the turnout of the citizens to collect voting cards. He noted that in five days more than half a million cards were distributed.

"The more voters turn out on election day to cast ballots the better the representation of the various sectors in the next Parliament is, and this is of paramount importance," he said.

"Fortunately most of the candidates are presenting moderate and reasonable slogans reflecting hope in the future," he said.

"I have noticed that most of the slogans look to the future and not ruminating the past."

Seeing off the prime minister at the airport were Minister of Information Ma'an Abu Nowar, who will be acting premier in the absence of Dr. Majali, Minister of State for Prime Minister Affairs Jawad Al Anani, Minister of State for Legal Affairs Khaled Zou'bi, Minister of State Ahmad Akalla, and senior government officials.

Reuters that President Assad welcomed Britain's readiness to play an active role in the peace process.

"Hurd expressed Britain's interest in helping the peace process and its belief that a solution in the region should be comprehensive. He expressed his understanding of the Syrian stand and its commitment to a comprehensive settlement," Mr. Kourieh said.

Earlier, Mr. Hurd had two hours of talks with Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharaa.

Mr. Hurd said his talks with Syrian leaders covered ways of promoting bilateral cooperation which he said had developed steadily since the restoration of diplomatic ties in 1990.

can be analysed and agreed."

Mr. Hurd said Syria had reiterated its commitment to total peace for total withdrawal but had expressed "worries" that Israel was not committed.

"What was emphasised to me from the Syrian side was a Syrian commitment to the bilateral talks although there was some worry that the Israeli side was not so much committed. Their worry needs to be removed so each side (can) see the other as serious," Mr. Hurd said.

In the event of the IAF obtaining a majority in the House, it would run the risk of provoking confrontation with the government if it decided to push for the implementation of its political programme of opposing the peace process and the IMF-prescribed adjustment programme, observers said.

Asked what was needed to make a breakthrough in the two-year-old negotiations, Mr. Hurd said: "A resumption of the Israeli-Syrian bilateral talks as soon as that may be so that the peace concept of total peace for total withdrawal

is

"The two made no tangible

# Middle East News

JORDAN TIMES, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1993

## Ghali brushes aside Somali visit protests

NAIROBI (Agencies) — U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Ghali brushed aside Friday the significance of protests that marred his Somalia visit and said the world body had played a positive role in the country.

"In 95 per cent of the territory, peace prevails, security prevails," Dr. Ghali said on his return to Kenya after a one-day trip to Somalia.

"We've been able to restore hope for the population."

Pressed by journalists about the demonstrations mounted against his visit in both Baidoa and the Somali capital Mogadishu, Dr. Ghali replied he had met such protests before, including the Bosnian capital Sarajevo.

"My first responsibility is with the staff (of the United Nations)," he said, adding: "I have to show my solidarity with them."

Hundreds of angry supporters of fugitive Somali warlord Mohammed Farah Aideed held rallies and erected barricades of burning tyres while Dr. Ghali made a two-hour visit to Mogadishu airport.

Earlier in Baidoa, 300 kilometres north-west of Mogadishu, the secretary-general's arrival triggered scuffles between Aideed supporters protesting his visit and a rival group who had turned out to welcome him, U.N. officials said.

The U.S. government had warned Dr. Ghali that his visit could trigger protests similar to those during his last trip in January.

**Questioned on Gen. Aideed.** Dr. Ghali told the press conference that all options were open: "My purpose is to achieve dialogue... you have to speak to everyone to avoid confrontation."

"I have no personal feeling for or against (Aideed)," he added.

The secretary-general said that what the United Nations had achieved in Baidoa, where thousands of Somalis were starving last year, was a "success story."

"What we have done in Somalia is positive," he said, adding that he had discussed renaming the town with its elders, who had accepted his suggestion of "New Baidoa."

Dr. Ghali spent several hours in Baidoa where he visited a school and an orphanage, and was welcomed by Somalis, U.N. officials said.

In June the U.N. Security

Council passed a resolution calling for the arrest of those responsible for the killing of 24 Pakistani U.N. troops. The U.N. mission in Somalia promptly issued an arrest warrant for Gen. Aideed and offered a reward for information leading to his capture.

But attempts by U.N. forces to capture Gen. Aideed have failed, with some 70 foreign troops dying in clashes with armed Somalis since June. Subsequently U.N. officials negotiated with members of Gen. Aideed's Somali National Alliance (SNA) in a bid to lure it into a peace process.

### Republicans seek probe

Congressman Newt Gingrich and five opposition Republican colleagues Friday called for an investigation into whether the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) believed there was a serious threat to American troops in Somalia before 18 died in a fire fight three weeks ago.

The lawmakers asked Rep. Dan Glickman, Democratic chairman of the House of Representatives Intelligence Committee, to determine if the CIA had filed a report foretelling the deadly Oct. 3-4 battle in Mogadishu.

They also asked Mr. Glickman to find out if the CIA had ever given such a report to top administration officials and the military.

The White Globe reported on Sept. 30 that a CIA report concluded that Gen. Aideed was "concentrating his forces in one part of the city, apparently with the aim of launching a major and politically debilitating attack on U.N. forces."

Eighteen U.S. troops died in the Mogadishu battle, more than 70 were wounded and at least one was captured. Chief Warrant Officer Michael Durst was later released by his captors.

The lawmakers noted that Mr. Glickman has said that intelligence may not have been given the priority it deserves.

"Even more troubling, however, is the possibility that our intelligence community possessed timely and accurate intelligence information on the danger to our forces, but failed to provide it to policymakers or to appropriate military leaders," the six Republicans said.

"Worse, it may have been provided to policymakers who either ignored it or failed to take it seriously," they said.

## No more secret talks, PLO negotiator says

LONDON (R) — Ahmad Qoreia, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official who initiated a landmark deal with Israel in secret talks in Norway, said Friday there was no more need for clandestine negotiations.

"No more secret negotiations... now it is open," Qoreia, also known as Abu Alaa, said when asked by reporters whether he was engaged in further behind-the-scenes talks with the Israelis.

Mr. Qoreia and an Israeli negotiator concluded the deal for Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and West Bank town of Jericho in the dead of night in an upstairs room at a Norwegian Foreign Ministry building in central Oslo in August.

Israel and the PLO later announced that Norway had hosted 14 rounds of secret talks this year. A formal signing took place in Washington last month.

Mr. Qoreia, on the last leg of a European tour, said he discussed a planned visit to Britain by PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat in talks with Foreign Office minister the week and a provisional date of mid-December was agreed.

"I think it will be in the middle of December that Chairman Arafat will be at that time available," said Mr. Qoreia, head of the PLO's Economics Department.

### Mubarak to convey Arab views, seeks continued aid

CAIRO (Agencies) — President Hosni Mubarak, winding up a round of talks with Arab leaders, will give President Bill Clinton the latest Arab view of the Mideast peace process when the two meet Monday in Washington.

Mr. Mubarak's talks will concentrate on ways of implementing the Israel-Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) agreement and pushing forward the stalled Syrian and Lebanese negotiations with Israel, Foreign Minister Amr Musa told reporters.

In the past two weeks, Mr. Mubarak has met with Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharqi, Saudi King Fahd and PLO leader Yasser Arafat. Mr. Musa travelled to Jordan on Thursday for talks with His Majesty King Hussein.

Mr. Mubarak, whose country is the only Arab state at peace with Israel, has been acting as a mediator in Middle East negotiations.

### Iran, N. Korea to test new missile in desert — report

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran appears to be moving closer to boosting its arsenal with a new medium-range missile developed with North Korea that would bring Israel into range for the first time and upset the balance of power in the Gulf.

The Arabic-language Al Sharq Al Awsat daily reported Friday that Iran and North Korea world test the missile, identified as the No-Dong 2, in southeastern Iran later this month.

The No-Dong 2 apparently is a more powerful variant of North Korea's No-Dong 1 system, whose development Iran has been funding for the last few years in its drive to build up its missile force.

There was no way to verify the Al Sharq Al Awsat report, which quoted unnamed sources in Tehran. But informed Western sources said that North Korea test-fired the missile for the first time over the Sea of Japan last June.

Little is known about it in the West beyond that is an advanced type of Scud, far

more powerful than the Scud-based missiles Iraq launched against Israel and Saudi Arabia in the 1991 Gulf war.

The No-Dong 1, a two-stage, liquid-fuelled weapon, is based on the Soviet-build Scud-C missile and is believed to carry an 800-kilogramme conventional warhead and have a range of 1,000 kilometres.

While it is classified as a medium-range weapon, in the regional context it is considered a long-range system that would double Tehran's missile reach.

That would bring Israel within range for the first time and extend Tehran's reach into Iraq, Turkey, Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states.

If Iran acquired missiles of this caliber, it would rank second only to Saudi Arabia in terms of missile reach.

The Saudis bought CSS-2 ballistic missiles, with a range of 2,700 kilometres, from China before the end of the 1980-88 Iran-Iraq war.

These can carry nuclear war-

heads, but the Saudis say they will only carry conventional warheads of high explosive.

Tehran has reportedly negotiated the purchase of 150 No-Dong 1s, which would also be able to carry nuclear or chemical warheads, Western experts say.

U.S. officials said last spring they believed North Korea could be ready to deliver No-Dong 1s to Iran by the end of this year, sooner than previously estimated.

The new timetable followed a visit to Pyongyang by the North Korean capital, by a high-level Iranian military delegation led by Brigadier-General Hussein Montaqi, commander of the Revolutionary Guards Corps reserve force.

The delegation, which arrived in Pyongyang March 28, included senior missile experts, diplomatic sources reported.

Al Sharq Al Awsat, a Saudi Arabian-owned daily, quoted its sources in Tehran as saying that a North Korean military delegation is now in Iran preparing for the new No-Dong 2

test in the Lut desert.

The Iranians have a missile testing site at a large military complex at Shahrood, 320 kilometres east of Tehran.

That is linked to a monitoring facility south of Tabas, 400 kilometres southeast of Tehran, in Iran's Great Salt desert and near the site where the ill-fated U.S. attempt to rescue the Tehran embassy hostages came to grief in April 1980.

The Islamic republic is currently engaged in a major rearmament programme that has alarmed the United States and its regional allies.

It has been determined to build up its own force of medium-range missiles since the 1980-88 war, when Iranian morale suffered heavily from repeated Iraqi missile strikes on Tehran.

Iran began funding North Korean missile development in 1985, during the war with Iraq, and has continued bankrolling these programmes in exchange for production technology.

## Chad says coup attempt thwarted

N'DJAMENA, Chad (Agencies) — The government imposed an overnight curfew on the capital Friday after gunfire broke out as an opposition leader attempted to mount an attack, a presidential spokesman said.

Mr. Qoreia, who visited France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy and Spain and would be returning to PLO headquarters in Tunis at the weekend, said his talks with Mr. Hogg and Overseas Development Minister Baroness Chalker had been "constructive and positive."

He said he had briefed the ministers on the PLO's requirements for setting up self-rule authorities and had received promises of British support and aid, including technical assistance and training.

Mr. Qoreia said an initial \$600 million package of international aid for the first year of a Palestinian emergency programme would concentrate on infrastructure projects such as roads, water, sewerage, hospitals, schools and telecommunications.

He said the peace process would be taken forward in a series of meetings, including self-rule implementation talks in the Egyptian Red Sea resort of Taba, meetings starting in November of an economics committee, formal bilateral negotiations in Washington and a liaison committee being formed to discuss the return of an estimated 750,000 displaced Palestinians.

As chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, Mr. Mubarak also wants to discuss the situation in Somalia, Mr. Musa said. He added Mr. Mubarak also will express Egypt's need for support in its economic reform programme.

On his way back to Cairo, Mr. Mubarak is due to hold talks with French President Francois Mitterrand.

Mr. Mubarak, endorsed as head of state for another six years after a referendum this month, will meet President Clinton and what amounts to a roll call of congressional leaders as Egypt's \$2.2 billion aid package comes under budget pressure.

The Egyptian leader originally planned to visit Washington last month after attending the U.N. General Assembly in New York. He cancelled the trip to stay at home and mount an unprecedented campaign for the referendum in which he stood unchallenged.

### Few leads in Satanic Verses shooting

OSLO (AP) — Police say they have few leads in the shooting of the Norwegian publisher of Salman Rushdie's the Satanic Verses but were attempting to trace three men.

Publisher William Nygaard, 50, was shot three times in the back outside his home on Oct. 11. He was expected to recover completely. Oslo police offered a 100,000 kroner (\$14,000) reward for information about the attack. They told the Norwegian news agency NTB that an unusual kind of 44-calibre handgun ammunition was used to shoot Mr. Nygaard, and that all buyers of the 2,000 rounds sold in Norway were being checked.

Police were also tracking three men seen near Mr. Nygaard's house at the time of the shooting. Police said they had no evidence linking the attack to the Satanic Verses,

which the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran declared blasphemous in 1989. He also ordered the death of author Salman Rushdie and anyone connected with the book. Last week, the Iranian embassy denied allegations from Mr. Rushdie and others that Iran was responsible for the shooting.

Foreign Minister Johan Jorgen Holst on Thursday said that he had summoned Iranian diplomats a day earlier to receive a note asking Iran to reject the death sentence and encourage Muslims and non-Muslims to obey the laws of their country of residence. "We cannot accept that this is about a religious matter as long as it affects the rights of people, including those living in our country," Mr. Holst told the parliament.

### Kurdish rebels kill Turkish general

ANKARA (AP) — Heavy fighting broke out after separatist Kurdish guerrillas killed a Turkish brigadier general during an attack on a town in southeastern Turkey, news media reported.

Gen. Bahtiyar Aydin, the regional military police commander, was shot dead Friday in the town of Lice, some 700 kilometres from the capital, the Anatolia news agency said. State television said the guerrillas fired on government buildings and military headquarters in the province of Diyarbakir. Gen. Aydin was the highest ranking military victim in the nine-year insurgency by the Kurdish Labour Party (PKK).

The pro-guerrilla Kurdish News Agency, based in Germany, quoted a guerrilla commander as saying government tanks and

artillery fired indiscriminately at buildings in Lice, causing hundreds of civilian casualties. The government declined to give any casualty figures. Independent press sources in the area, speaking on condition of anonymity, reported daylight battles and said many houses were burning.

Residents reported shooting during Friday afternoon and said troops and tanks were on the streets but by evening the city was calm.

A government statement read on state radio said Mr. Kouti, who had signed a peace accord with the government only last week, died of wounds received in an exchange of fire with security forces trying to arrest him.

The statement said the government had learned of a coup plan by Mr. Kouti in time to prevent it. Mr. Kouti's commandos had been arrested.

Several rebel groups in the impoverished, landlocked country are threatening the rule of Mr. Deby.

Mr. Kouti, a former close

associate to Mr. Deby, returned from exile last month after signing a political peace accord in Libya with the Chadian government.

Mr. Deby criticised Prime Minister Mougar for allowing Mr. Kouti's return.

Last weekend Mr. Kouti signed a new accord with the government which legitimised his rebel group and enabled it to operate as a political party and merge its forces with the national army.

The government reassures the population that everything will be done to save the democratic process," the statement said.

A national pro-democracy conference led to the formation of an interim government early this year.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Gadhafi coup attempt reportedly confirmed

WASHINGTON (R) — The commander of Libya's forces in Chad attempted to overthrow Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi earlier this week, ABC news reported Friday. The commander was thwarted by Colonel Qadhafi's air force when he pushed toward the Libyan capital of Tripoli with armoured units from Chad, which borders on Libya, according to ABC.

ABC also reported that 250 soldiers were killed and hundreds more taken prisoner. ABC's Pentagon correspondent attributed this information to unnamed sources and gave no further details. He did not identify by name the leader of the attempted coup.

Western Arab diplomats based in Tripoli told Reuters Thursday that rumours have circulated in Tripoli for days about some sort of incident in or near the central city of Misratah. They said there had been arrests and house searches in Tripoli.

### Morocco, Polisario to hold talks on Sahara

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Representatives of Morocco and the Guerrilla Polisario Front will hold direct talks here beginning Monday on the future of Western Sahara and a long-delayed referendum, the United Nations announced. The U.N. announcement said the talks would be open-ended, but did not give any specifics. The heads of the delegations were not announced. The special U.N. representative for Western Sahara, former Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, will attend as an observer. The first round of direct talks will be held at Laayoune, in the Western Sahara, from July 17 to 19.

Under a U.N. peace plan, a referendum was to be held last year, but it was delayed because of disagreements between Morocco and the Polisario rebels about voter lists and eligibility. Eventually, voters will be asked to choose either independence or union with Morocco. U.N. military observers are monitoring a ceasefire that took effect in 1991, but are unable to implement the entire peace plan because of various disagreements on the referendum and other issues. Guerrillas of the Polisario Front have been fighting Morocco for control of the largely desert region. Morocco annexed over 182,000 square kilometres of the land in 1976. Morocco accuses Algeria of backing the guerrillas.

### Egypt to open mission in South Africa

CAIRO (AFP) — Egypt plans to open a diplomatic mission in South Africa next month as a first step towards establishing full diplomatic relations, Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Musa said Friday. Egypt did not maintain diplomatic ties with South Africa previously because of Pretoria's apartheid policy.

The mission will be headed by a senior Egyptian Foreign Ministry official, Mona Omar. Full diplomatic ties are expected to be established after South African multiracial elections planned for April 1994.

### Israel to set up hi-tech farm in China

TEL AVIV (AFP) — Israel is to build a model farm in China to demonstrate the latest techniques in agriculture and irrigation, Agriculture Minister Yaakov Tzur said Friday. The details of the project will be worked out with his Chinese counterpart Liu Jiang who arrives on Wednesday for an official visit.

Israel, which boasts world-leading expertise in desert farming, has already set up a similar project in Egypt and is looking for international aid money for the new scheme, Mr. Tzur told reporters.

### Italy indignant over Algerian killings

# Home News

## Queen attends graduation ceremony of Rimoun Weaving Centre in Jerash

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday afternoon attended a graduation ceremony of 30 women graduates from the Rimoun Weaving Centre (RWC) in Jerash.

The Queen distributed certificates to the graduates, who had completed training in producing room-size carpets under the auspices of the Jordan Design and Trade Centre (JDTC) of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF).

Queen Noor also toured the newly renovated rooms of the Rimoun Weaving Centre, which is operated by the JDTC and which was established in cooperation with the Rimoun Benevolent Society with funding from the Development and Employment Fund (DEF) and the Canadian embassy in Amman.

The RWC, which currently provides employment for 22 women — two supervisors, eight weavers, four trainers and eight finishers — is a pilot project for weaving room-size carpets featuring calligraphy and mosaic designs.

It will expand soon to provide more training and employment opportunities for women in the four small villages neighbouring Rimoun.

Women already benefitting from the centre have a stable income of about JD60 a month. Their products are on display at NHF's Handicrafts Exhibition near Kan Zaman,



Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday awards certificates to women graduates of the Rimoun Weaving Centre in Jerash (Petra photo)

which closes at 8 p.m. Sunday, Oct. 24.

The Rimoun Weaving Centre is one of five projects that JDTC is implementing to benefit women in the northern areas of the Kingdom with funding from the DEF.

These include improving production and marketing skills at the Jerash Handicraft Centre of the Jerash Ladies Society, a wool spinning project in Jerash Camp, a basketry weaving project from

palm and banana leaves at the Mukheibeh village, an embroidery project in Ajloun and a machine embroidery scheme in Ramtha.

JDTC projects seek to raise the standards of Jordanian handicrafts production, improve marketing, create employment opportunities and increase women's involvement in production and decision making.

It also seeks to integrate handicrafts production with tourism.

The total number of beneficiaries from JDTC's training, technical and marketing services has reached 3,000 individuals and their families across Jordan.

Queen Noor was accompanied by NHF President In'am Mufti, NHF Director General Akram Qursia and DEF Director General Mohammad Smadi.

The Queen was received upon arrival in Jerash by the Irbid governor and the mayor of Jerash.

## Arab World looks into its irrigation needs

AMMAN (Petra) — Despite meagre water resources Jordan has progressed in maximizing the use of modern technology to improve the efficiency of its irrigation systems, said Minister of Agriculture Marwan Kamal Saturday.

Modern technology did not help to reduce water loss through leakage and evaporation, but also helped firms to manufacture much of the farming equipment needed for modern irrigation, said the minister in an address at the opening of a three-day workshop on the requirements of modern irrigation in the Arab World.

Organised by the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), which is an Arab League agency, the meeting is to review seven working papers on such needs.

Jordan has succeeded in manufacturing much of this equipment, including drip irrigation systems which are produced by 10 local firms and stand out as one example of this development, the minister said.

Dr. Kamal said Jordanian firms have invested \$3 million in this business and have been supplying drip irrigation equipment to local farmers and selling the surplus to neighbouring Arab and foreign countries.

Paying tribute to the AOAD, the minister said that the organisation has been striving to promote the agricultural sector of the Arab World and bring about integration in the field.

AOAD Director General Yahya Bakour told the meet-

ing that only through modern techniques can the Arab World cope with the requirements of the modern age.

The Arab World is currently facing difficulties in its quest for development because of the lack of economic integration among Arab states and their inability to provide the requirements for production, Dr. Bakour said.

Referring to food production and the difficulties facing the Arab World in this concern, Dr. Bakour said that food security can be ensured through horizontal expansion of irrigated land, the use of modern technological systems in irrigation and proper management of water resources.

AOAD Regional Office Director Abdul Hamid Al Kayed called for the establishment of an integrated pan-Arab industry producing the various requirements for modern irrigation methods.

Dr. Kayed urged the Arab World to appropriately manage available water resources.

Together, 24 delegates and agricultural experts representing 14 Arab states are taking part in the meeting.

The AOAD said that they will discuss modern irrigation methods, rates of water consumption of different systems, the manufacture of irrigation equipment and existing manufacturers.

Also on the agenda are the experiments in irrigation systems of Jordan, Syria, Egypt, Algeria, Sudan, Libya, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Tunisia, Yemen and Palestine.

## Music ambassador graces odea

By Ica Wahbeh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The suave, soft speaking young woman would not let you guess the strong will that drove her to the keyboard or the stamina behind her critically acclaimed recitals. For Cristine Diwyk emits an air of fragile, modest calm.

In Amman as part of "The Artistic Ambassador Program," "designed to utilise the wealth of often undiscovered musical talent in the United States and to enhance the United States Information Agency's mission of creating cross-cultural understanding," Ms. Diwyk had a packed programme for the two days of stay here.

Apart from performing at the Amman Private University, "which hosts a musician for the first time," she had a master class at the Jordan Academy of Music and a lecture recital at the National Music Conservatory.

The repertoire included pieces by American composers Charles Griffes and Samuel Barber, but also works of world famous Beethoven, Scarlatti and Chopin. One interesting way of performing is that of three avant-garde Henry Cowell pieces (1914-1925) at her lecture recital.

"Stand up at the piano and play inside, not sitting at the keyboard," said Ms. Diwyk.

Immigrants from the



Ukraine and Lithuania, her parents used two languages (the Ukrainian dialect and German) so the young girls, Cristine and her two sisters who are not into music, grew up speaking both and later English. The nostalgia of talking about the past is quickly overcome by the pride at the achievements and the fact that she made it despite being "an oddball."

She attended Indiana University where she received her Bachelor's and Master's degrees in piano performance, graduated with High Distinction and was awarded the "Performer's Certificate."

One music review in The New York Times gives an idea about Ms. Diwyk's performance: "She is a pianist who plays with startling power, clarity and variety, and who puts her impressive technique at the service of consistently insightful interpretive ideas."

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

★ Jorash gems by Paula Williams-Brown and portraits by Ahmed Ismail at the Gallery Hotel Jordan Inter-Continental (8:00 a.m. - 7 p.m. daily except Friday).

★ Art exhibition by Iraqi artist Mukhallad Al Mukhtar entitled "Colours on Black Paper" at La Casse Exhibition Hall (5th Circle).

★ Photo and painting exhibition on environment at the University of Jordan Exhibition Hall.

★ Exhibition of Chinese products at the International Exhibition Centre.

★ Art exhibition by Sabah Hadidi at the Orefali Art Gallery (Tel. 826932).

★ Art exhibition entitled "The Spirit of the Youth" by artist Muhammad Al Labha at the Baladina Art Gallery.

★ Art exhibition by artist Farouq Lambar at the Alia Art Gallery.

★ The Petra Exhibition — a presentation of the activities of Jordanian and international institutions involved in archaeological, ethnographic and environmental research in the Petra region at the Royal Cultural Centre.

★ Exhibition of handicrafts at Abu Jaber estate, Yaudoueh (next to Kan Zaman).

★ Art exhibition by artists Mahmoud Taha and Salman Abbas at Ab'aad Art Gallery.

★ Art exhibition by artist Mahmoud Al-Ubedi at the French Cultural Centre.

★ Exhibition of etchings by Mohammad Omar Khalil at Darat Al Funun of the Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation in Jabal Luweibeh. Also showing the permanent exhibition. Telephone 643251/2.

★ Feature film entitled "Creepshow" at the American Center at 5:00 p.m. (120 min.)

### FILMS

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## Christian council supports King's stand on Jerusalem

AMMAN (Petra) — The Income Tax Department Saturday announced the opening of two new offices in Amman.

Department Director Mansour Haddadin said one office is located in north Amman near the Jubilee Circle at the end of the Wasfi Tel street (formerly Gardens Street).

According to Mr. Haddadin, this office will be responsible for the following districts of Amman and neighbouring areas: Basman, Abdali, Tarq, Jubeiba, Tlaa Al Ali, Um Summaq Al Shamali, Khilda, Sweileh, Dabouq, Shafa Badran and Abu Nuseir.

He said the other office is located in west Amman near the Seventh Circle behind the Jordanian Investment Corporation.

This office, he said, will serve the residents and businesses located in Zahran, Um Summaq Al Janoubi, Jabal Luweibeh, Bader Al Jadideh, Mari Al Hamam, and Naqur.

According to Mr. Haddadin, the Income Tax Department's main offices will be responsible for areas around the following streets and quarters of the capital, mainly located downtown: Oweini, Ben Saideh, Hashemi, Talal, The Amphitheatre, Quraish, Musajireen, Ali Ibrahi, Talab, Ben Zaher, Mohammad, Huneiti, Rum, Prince Mohammad, Ibn Sufian, Shabough, King Ghazi, Basman, Saadah, Rida, Al Hashemiyah Square, the Husseini Mosque Square and King Faisal Square.

The north Amman tax department office numbers are: 695808, 695829, 695823, 695891 and 695814. The west Amman office phone numbers are: 818621, 817539, 819488.

Hubert Dobers (right) of the Konrad-Adenauer Stiftung in Amman Saturday addresses the opening session of the "Ethics in Economy: Euro-Arab Perspectives"

SYNTHESYS 23-24 OCTOBER 1993

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SYNTHESYS 23-24 OCTOBER 1993

Crown Prince assails bigotry at ethics in economy meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday attacked religious extremism as a destructive force in society that works against the teachings of Islam.

Extremism in any form is an explosive factor that threatens social cohesion, moderation and openness in culture, said the Prince in an address to a symposium entitled "Ethics in Economy: Euro-Arab Perspectives," which opened in Amman Saturday at the Forte Grand Hotel.

In his address, delivered on behalf of his advisor Mohammad Saqqaf, the Prince said bigotry contradicts what Islam has advocated in utilising all potentials in dealing with everyday issues.

In referring to Jordan's experiments in democracy, the Crown Prince said that the Kingdom has opted for democracy, political pluralism and tolerance.

Islam and Christianity have many common values and ethics, said the Crown Prince, especially with regard to respect for individuals and the role of the state in supervising the welfare of society and attending to its problems.

Prince Hassan stressed that Islam made great strides in organising economic relations among individuals and has set principles and details for economic dealings.

Despite the differences that might exist between the economic principles of both religions, the Crown Prince said that this should not necessarily lead to struggle.

He said that the conflicts

that do emerge in this sphere result from deviation from the philosophical basis of religion.

The discussion of ethics in economy is of paramount importance at this stage, especially as some were predicting possibilities of a clash between the Islamic and Christian cultures, said Prince Hassan.

Referring to the teachings of Islam regarding economy, the Crown Prince said that Islam advocates investing funds and resources and does not call for hoarding gold and silver; instead it calls on Muslims to help the poor, the needy and orphans.

He said the philosophy of economy in Islam highlighted individuals' freedom and dignity, banned slavery and promoted the status of women and workers.

## Ancient coins could give clues to past — professor

CLEVELAND (AP) — Gold coins found in an archaeological dig could provide clues to the ancient village of Tel Nimrin, a religion professor said.

James Flanagan of Case Western Reserve University in the U.S. found the coins May 30 during a dig at the ruins of Tel Nimrin north of the Dead Sea and near the Jordan River.

Prof. Flanagan, also an archaeology researcher, has made three trips to Tel Nimrin in the past four years, and on his latest trip found 34 gold coins dating from between 364 A.D. and 518 A.D.

While he dug along the remnants of a wall, his tool struck a fist-sized clay jug found inside what once was a public building.

"The juglet split open and released a trickle of gold coins," Prof. Flanagan said.

The oldest coin is from the reign of Emperor Valens, who ruled from 364 to 378 A.D. The rarest is a single coin from the reign of Emperor Basiliscus, who ruled for less than a year before he was murdered in 476.

Prof. Flanagan said the discovery of a cache of coins that spanned centuries is rare.

"What are they worth?" he said. "I don't know. The easy answer is they are worth whatever a collector would pay, but their scientific value is what's important."

The coins are the property of the Jordanian government,

## Hertz opens first car rental offices in Jordan

Mr. Naser Shakhsir Rent-a-Car, franchise holders of Jordan, said: "We are delighted and proud to have been selected to represent Hertz, the world's largest and longest-established vehicle rental company."

Mr. Antoine Cau, president of Hertz International, added: "The opening of the latest Hertz franchise in Amman clearly demonstrates the progress being made by our master franchisee, the Olayan Saudi Holding Co. of Saudi Arabia. Our overall aim is to establish Hertz as the car rental market leader in the Middle East through quality of service, product innovation and value for money."

Hertz celebrates its 75th anniversary this year.

## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation  
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## Freedom essential for peace

THE IMMINENT agreement between the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Israel on the fate of more than 14,000 Palestinian prisoners is an encouraging piece of news. For the promise held out by the Sept. 13 peace accord between the Palestinians and Israelis cannot be complete unless those deprived of their freedom are set free.

News coming from Taba, where Palestinian and Israeli negotiators are racing against time to put the accord in motion, speak of Israeli readiness to release prisoners under 18 years of age, those over 50, women and the sick. But the Israeli position seems to be hardening as regards cases of convicted Palestinians who were sentenced during the past 28 years following missions that they had to carry out against Israel as fighters in a liberation movement. Some Israeli hardliners argue that those prisoners are "murderers" convicted and sentenced by Israeli courts.

The Palestinians insist on a clean-up, a release of all Palestinian prisoners from Israeli jails. They rightly say that discrimination against the prisoners on the basis of detainees as opposed to convicts or on the basis of their belonging to hardline factions as opposed to moderate groups, will only widen divisions in the Palestinian street adding more fuel to an already explosive situation.

The Israeli government is of course facing opposition at home regarding this and other aspects of its deal with the PLO. But it must have dawned on the most radical of Israelis by now that the deal with the PLO and Israel's recognition of the organisation not only absolved the PLO but also its fighters from all acts of resistance carried out prior to Sept. 13. Surely if the leaders of the PLO who led their people in the fight against occupation are now "partners in peace," their subordinates must now be cleared of all actions they committed under clear orders from their leaders.

During most of this century Palestinians killed Israelis, and Israelis killed Palestinians. If peace is to hold, all disaffected people, whether displaced, refugees or prisoners, must have their situations reversed. Of special importance now is the case of those imprisoned. If they do not share in the dividends of peace then that peace is worthless. We must keep in mind that the Israelis who killed and maimed Palestinians have long been freed by successive Israeli governments. It is not only the Israelis who have loved ones to go back to, the Palestinians too have families waiting for them.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL RA'I Arabic daily Saturday tackled the ongoing contacts among Arab leaders and said that the current stage requires close ranks and pooled efforts to confront the common challenges. It said that over the past few days, the King has had contacts with the leaders of Syria, Yemen, Qatar and Egypt to discuss concerted Arab steps with regard to the rapid moving developments in the region. It was also reported, said the paper, that King Hussein and President Mubarak of Egypt are expected to meet soon to examine the situation in depth and to chart a joint strategy vis-a-vis the coming stage. All these moves and contacts are bound to bolster the Arab ranks and to end their differences, which is a pre-requisite for solidarity in the face of the challenges facing peace, the paper said. It added that while the Arabs are waging the battle of peace, they are in dire need of strength which can come only through unity of ranks; they are in need of solidarity if they want to achieve permanent peace and bring about a full withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab lands.

COMMENTING ON the assassination of two key leaders of the Palestine resistance in Gaza, a columnist in Al Ra'i daily said that no way can those opposing the peace process stop the region from living in peace through their acts and their crimes. Sultan Al Hattab said that the perpetrators and the plotters are triggering a civil war among the Palestinians living in the occupied Arab land, but they should not be allowed to have their way. The writer said that those betting on stirring trouble will not succeed simply because the Palestinian people, who have long suffered from occupation, would not allow civil strife to happen. We trust the Palestinian people's ability to abort any plots directed at their unity and steadfastness through their vigilance and full awareness of the consequences, should a conflict start inside the occupied territories, stressed the writer. It should be noted that the perpetrators of the crimes against moderate political leaders aim at aborting the peace process and depriving the Palestinian people of the chance of regaining their lost lands, he added. Only those who have interest in depriving the Palestinians of their legitimate rights, said the writer, could be responsible for the recent spate of murders in the Gaza Strip.

## Sunday's Economic Pulse

By Dr. Fahed Al Faneek

## New approach in economic planning

The five-year social and economic development plan, announced by Dr. Ziad Fariz, minister of planning on Sept. 18, 1993, did not receive the deserved attention from analysts and commentators in the Jordanian press, perhaps because of its timing.

The plan was announced at a time when the attention of the public opinion was focussed on one hot issue: the sudden turn of events in the peace process, namely the secret talks in Oslo and the American celebration of the meeting and handshaking between Yasser Arafat and Yitzhak Rabin.

All the lights were naturally focused on the possible outcome and consequences of this major event which was considered by some observers as a political earthquake or a historical miracle.

However, the clouds that overshadowed the plan are about to clear up. The dust must settle after the earthquake, and people should recover their usual interests.

At the forefront comes the scenario suggested by the plan for the development of social and economic life in Jordan during the coming five crucial years.

The new plan came after five years of suspending formal planning in 1988. It is not a simple resumption of the old planning process and practices. It is quite new in its objectives, approach and instruments, to reflect a completely new set of circumstances and priorities. Expansion and growth are no more the only important objectives. The plan is after structural adjustments on both macro and micro levels.

There is an investment scheme in the five-year plan, but the plan is essentially a set of packages of economic and social policies. The five-year period is only a platform to help the economic planning and implementation. The plan is flexible and subjected to annual revision.

It is therefore renewable while the period of five years will be maintained.

In this manner, planning will become an ongoing process, subject to continuous evaluation and periodical reviews. It is not a one-time decision that may be overtaken by events and developments.

The plan has the economic adjustment programme as an integral component, but it is much wider than the programme, which is centred on fiscal and monetary aspects. It covers all the social aspects, including poverty, unemployment, upgrading of labour force, enhancing productivity and dealing with education and public administration issues.

The new five-year social and economic development plan (1993-1997) is one hundred per cent a national plan, formulated by Jordanian expertise. It is not meant to be binding like a law, but to serve as an indicator and guide, to put the Jordanian decision makers on the overall map of the economic and social landscape and to enable decision and policy makers to make decisions and draw policies that reinforce each other and avoid contradictions that might happen in the absence of a comprehensive master plan, or an overall scenario.

If planning in a free market economy is justified, it is because it secures a measure of harmony and coordination among public sector subdivisions, which cannot, by definition, read and follow the signals of the market and behave accordingly.

The plan will also enlighten the private sector and allow informed decisions on private investments, based on knowledge of what the government is doing when it comes to laws and regulations related to economic life in both the short and the medium terms.

## Apartheid's creations refuse to die gracefully

By Anton Ferreira  
Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — The 10 black homelands created by South Africa's white government are entering the twilight of their short and often absurd lives refusing to die gracefully.

Transkei, one of the four territories regarded as fully independent, gave Pretoria its latest homeland headache when it threw out the South African "ambassador" in protest at an army raid on an alleged guerrilla base in its capital, Umtata.

The raid earlier this month, in which five youths were killed, was itself an indirectly result of the policy of moving blacks out of white South Africa and into their own separate states.

Because of its "independence" — granted in 1976 and recognised by no one but Pretoria — Transkei sets its own policies and forms its own alliances.

The military government of General Bantu Holomisa formed close links with Pretoria's enemies in the African National Congress and the more radical Pan Africanist Congress (PAC).

In seeking to defend their raid, South African army officers listed a dozen places in Transkei where they said the PAC's Azanian People's Liberation Army was training guerrillas for attacks in South Africa proper.

The Johannesburg financial daily Business Day described the diplomatic row as "make-believe yielding to force."

"We have a diplomatic punch-up on a stage in which few people are interested and under two flags soon to be relegated to souvenirs," it said in an editorial.

The flags of both South Afri-

ca and Transkei are likely to be among the first symbols of the old order to be scrapped after majority rule is ushered in with all-race elections in April next year.

Transkei has declared its willingness to be reincorporated into South Africa as part of the final burial of apartheid.

But two of the other nomi-

nated to halt an inquest into the deaths, including firing of his justice minister. When that failed, he told the inquest judge he was too busy to give evidence and issued a decree excusing himself from testifying.

The courts overturned the decree.

South African Auditor-General Henri Kluwer, who has jurisdiction in the six non-independent homelands, has said corruption and waste are rife in some of them.

Armed police escorted South African finance officials into Lebowa in northern Transvaal last month to try to restore order to the homeland's chaotic finances.

The Pretoria government passed special legislation giving itself the power to override decisions by Lebowa leader Nelson Ramadikie after it was disclosed he had approved mass promotions of civil servants and backdated their salary increases.

According to opposition member of parliament Peter Soal, South Africa paid the six non-independent homelands alone 16 billion rand (\$5 billion) in the last financial year.

"We all know that money has been stolen in these homelands," he said, calling them a bottomless pit.

The Johannesburg Sunday Times, in an editorial on Lebowa's "end-of-empire corruption," said the sooner the homeland system was ended the better.

"The Bantustans (homelands) are sums of corruption, they have always been sums of corruption and the government has always known they were sums of corruption," it said.

They have joined right-wing whites and the KwaZulu homeland led by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi in a front that poses one of the major remaining obstacles to the transition.

Bophuthatswana and Ciskei have threatened to bar their three million voting-age citizens from taking part in the

the homelands at a recent session of the country's democracy talks, in the final analysis their continued existence depends on South African financial aid.

Ciskei leader Oupa Gqozo, whose troops killed 28 ANC protesters in September last year, faced another problem — his attorney general plans to charge him with murder following the 1991 killing of two anti-government activists in the homeland.

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measures to halt an inquest into the deaths, including firing of his justice minister. When that failed, he told the inquest judge he was too busy to give evidence and issued a decree excusing himself from testifying.

The courts overturned the decree.

South African Auditor-General Henri Kluwer, who has jurisdiction in the six non-independent homelands, has said corruption and waste are rife in some of them.

Armed police escorted South African finance officials into Lebowa in northern Transvaal last month to try to restore order to the homeland's chaotic finances.

The Pretoria government passed special legislation giving itself the power to override decisions by Lebowa

## Tidbits for campaign '93

### Turn of the candidates who fight battles in order to win election

The 1993 elections campaign, serious as it appears, is not devoid of a light — sometimes funny side. There are tidbits about news, views and comments about the campaign that will appear (hopefully) every day in this corner until it is all over on Nov. 8. Humour is intended in the column, in no way libel.



Mohammed Bourini

**THE LATEST** gift to Jordan's parliamentary elections is a famous, self-styled Arab-American doctor, no less. Mohammad Hassan Mahmoud Saïd (Al Bourini) is running for the Nov. 8 elections as a candidate for Zarqa. Yesterday he ran a full page ad in one of the Arabic dailies in which he not only highlighted his achievements as a scholar but also spoke of his credentials as a peace envoy who once even shook the hands of Saddam Hussein. Dr. Bourini began his long manifesto by listing his academic degrees in the field of medicine at major universities, which

"if added up" would make him "the only person in the United States with such qualifications." In a summary of "my political struggle over the past 40 years," Dr. Bourini listed his meetings with heads of state and attendance at major conferences in the United States, including participation in an American trade delegation which visited Jordan in 1976 and met with His Royal Highness, Crown Prince Hassan and "during which I married a woman from my country, a step that was hailed by the Jordanian press with headlines like 'place your cheeks on the soil of your country.'" From 1988 to 1990 "I sent tens of letters and analyses by fax to the PLO on how to present the Palestinian problem to Americans, and I was interviewed by many newspapers and the media over this issue and how the PLO failed to heed my important proposals," he wrote. "After the Iraqi army went into Kuwait... I met with the Iraqi ambassador in Washington and made several suggestions as to how (we could) prevent war, but they were not taken into consideration." In January 1991, the Arab-American physician went to Baghdad and presented a letter to Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan "and shook the hand of the Iraqi President Saddam Hussein (having) presented him with a letter that he should read to the American people." On Jan. 16, 1991, "I left



Hisham Awamleh

Kuwait quickly because I was sure that the attack would come that night." For two years after that Dr. Bourini kept sending proposals to Palestinian, Syrian and American leaders on how to tackle the Palestinian problem or avert Middle East and Islamic crises, although his efforts didn't get him anywhere. "In January 1993, I attended the Islamic conference in Baghdad and met with His Royal Highness, Crown Prince Hassan and "during which I married a woman from my country, a step that was hailed by the Jordanian press with headlines like 'place your cheeks on the soil of your country.'" From 1988 to 1990 "I sent tens of letters and analyses by fax to the PLO on how to present the Palestinian problem to Americans, and I was interviewed by many newspapers and the media over this issue and how the PLO failed to heed my important proposals," he wrote. "After the Iraqi army went into Kuwait... I met with the Iraqi ambassador in Washington and made several suggestions as to how (we could) prevent war, but they were not taken into consideration." In January 1991, the Arab-American physician went to Baghdad and presented a letter to Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan "and shook the hand of the Iraqi President Saddam Hussein (having) presented him with a letter that he should read to the American people." On Jan. 16, 1991, "I left

House because I did not have a popular base that would protect me if and when I disagreed with President Clinton's aides," Dr. Bourini said. "My dear voters, I have come from the United States of America after 20 years.... I have left behind a farm of 400 dunums full of apples, deer and wild birds on the banks of Columbia River.... I have left my large practice and my important social and political position. I have temporarily left my wife and sons (Yasser and Hisham) but brought my dear daughter Noor of Phalastine (Light of Palestine) to study in Jordan. I have done all of the above not in order to eat mansaf, nor to wag my tail and boast that I have reached Parliament.... (I am running) out of commitment to national and Islamic causes... to do something in the American arena... to improve transport (in Zarqa)... to bring investments into the country... to help the poor... to create job opportunities... to build public bathrooms (in the city) and to maintain their cleanliness."

**ANOTHER GIFT** for our elections must be Mr. Hisham Fawzi Al Awamleh who is a former colonel in the army, vying for a seat representing the Balqa District. In a campaign ad he ran in the local papers he talks about his past rather than the future. He boasted about his role in the "Ghor Al Safi battle," which took place in March of 1970. "I

commanded the joint forces of the (Jordanian) special forces, the Palestinian liberation forces, Fatah forces, the Popular Front, the Arab front, and the Saudi forces," he said going on to list the number of casualties on both sides. "For us: losses were 47 between dead and injured. For the enemy, between 200 and 250 between dead and injured."

A CANDIDATE for the same district does not have the military record of Mr. Awamleh to help him win his battle, so he is relying solely on some clever advertising techni-

ques to do the job for him. Dr. Fawzi Shaker Tuaimah Al Daoud, a strong contender for the Christian seat in Balqa, has simply bungled it. Look at the ad he used in one local daily yesterday, and you'll know what we mean. The picture is clearly that of a group of foreigners, some of whom were doctors to appear with keffiyahs and moustaches (one, unfortunately turned into a woman by the unalert artist). For a two-term deputy, Dr. Tuaimah should know better than to use fake ads, and fake people to say "yes, yes" to him.

NERMEEN MURAD



Dr. Tuaimah Al Daoud

### Workshop recreates Nabatean civilisation, forges friendship

By Ica Wabeh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — What happens when 30 people live together for many hours a day in a relatively limited, closed space? And when they do not (all) speak the same language but do the same thing: create art?

Well, this is what they do: create art.

The 30 people are artists from 11 countries, brought together in Amman for the First International Festival of Fine Arts. The activity is the collective efforts of The Royal Society of Fine Arts, the Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts, the Open Atelier in Tunisia and a few sponsors, including the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities.

The idea, tabled by Jamal Afgham of the Open Atelier (Tunisia), was to start a workshop, like the ones in France and Tunis, which will bring together talented artists for two weeks and that will become an annual event.

The National Gallery of Fine Arts answered favourably to the proposal and the artists had only to ensure transportation to and from Amman. Everything else was provided for them, including working material (tools, canvas, colours).

The theme was "light and colour in Nabatean civilisation" and their stay included visits to Petra, Wadi Rum, Jerash, the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea, Umm Qais and Amman and its surroundings.

Work would alternate with cultural activities, like lectures on art, musical evenings, opening of exhibitions, slide presentations of art and history of

the artistic movement in a certain country by an artist from that country.

The outcome is around 150 art works, most of which are exhibited at the National Gallery in Lweibdeh.

According to Hasan Hijazi, director of the festival and acting director of the gallery, the visit to Petra and Wadi Rum had "a tremendous impact on the artists."

Comparing works before and after the visit, the impress on the artists is obvious in the choice of colour and, in some, in that of theme.

Now most artists have returned home. A few are still here and talking to them gives one some idea of what it must have been like when they were working, and spending leisure time, together.

The nostalgic tone shows regret at the fact that it is all-over and they had to part. The eagerness to volunteer information (technical or otherwise) about fellow artists shows that deep bonds of friendship, professional respect and human relationship were forged.

The energetic, bubbling life of Ghaliya Afaf Dakhl, from Tunisia, talks about the good organisation of the programme, about her work and about the works and personalities of others.

A painter and ceramist, she prolonged her stay for one more week, until the work she and French Brigitte Burie did is finished.

Proudly showing a raw model of their common effort, she says the final product will be displayed at the Ministry of Tourism.

The panel representing a

huge shell, symbolising life, the beginning, the cosmos, is made up of scores of pieces, mosaic-like, whose colours will be... Petra's beiges, ochres, browns, pinks.

A more reserved artist, Lebanese Randa Beiruti, shows her works and feels she should present everybody else since they are not here.

Her are three-dimensional representations, similar to stone sculptures, but which, surprisingly, are made of paper-mache, wire for support, glue and tempera.

The artist says she works with "inspiration and design." She sketches, "while creating, solving the problem of transforming one dimension into three dimensions". She is driven by her "love for nature, form and colour" which she tries to get together.

A look around the gallery, "helped" by the enthusiastic artist joined by now by Iraqi Amalek Al Hazzan, reveals the variety in style, colour and medium of expression, testimony to the assorted presence of well-known Iraqi Halim Mahdi.

The French presence makes itself felt, especially when you know that one of the artists, Jacques Barthélémy, started work on his huge, six-piece canvas, stopped it only to start painting Petra-inspired frames

ten Jordanians took part in the workshop, among them the famous Samia Zaru, Hind Nasar, Rafiq Labhane and less famous, but obviously talented, Anastasia Sakab whose three black panels with abstract geometrical figures in thick light colour will stand next to the ones of the well-known Iraqi Halim Mahdi.

The French presence makes itself felt, especially when you know that one of the artists, Jacques Barthélémy, started work on his huge, six-piece canvas, stopped it only to start painting Petra-inspired frames

at the National Art Gallery until Oct. 29, 1993.



Artistic ambassadors in Jordan: France, Italy, the U.S., Lebanon, Egypt, Tunisia — countries that sent their



representatives to an art festival celebrating Nabatean civilisation

### Somber ceremony marking queen's beheading, le Pen turned away

By Christopher Burns  
The Associated Press

PARIS — Under cold gray sky, thousands of somber royalists and curious onlookers Saturday gathered at Place de la Concorde to honour Queen Marie-Antoinette, guillotined there 200 years ago.

"I feel anger, sadness and hope," an elegantly groomed Prince Sixte Henri de Bourbon Parma, 53, told reporter. "We must remember the crimes that were committed."

Organisers blocked extreme rightist leader Jean-Marie le Pen from entering the VIP section full of black-clad aristocrats, saying he was not invited.

"There are some that fear certain personalities would overshadow the event," Mr. le Pen told reporters as he walked away.

"I am here because I am republican who doesn't associate himself with the revolution's reign of terror," he said as royalists jeered "Jacobin."

The ceremony was among dozens of bouquets to mark the Oct. 16, 1793 execution of Marie-Antoinette, convicted by a revolutionary tribunal of treason, government meddling and bankrupting the country.

A recent poll indicates the French are split over whether the 37-year-old queen deserved to die. A play in a sports arena, reenacting her kangaroo-like trial, has drawn capacity audiences that overwhelmingly vote her exile.

Many French feel it was enough to execute Louis XVI, a weak and indecisive king of 37 who was blamed for the French revolution in 1789, and that it was France's support for the American revolution that

did more to bankrupt the government than the queen's lavish living.

Several hundred people joined in a procession Saturday morning that traced the route of the queen's walk to her beheading, from the Conciergerie, where she was imprisoned, to the square at the foot of the Champs-Elysees.

After a minute of silence to mark the moment of her execution, admirers in a crowd of about 3,000 placed their bouquets on a grass-covered strip surrounded by candles as loudspeakers blared somber classical music.

"I'm very sad," said Philippe Terraudeau, 72, an architect and a royalist, his silver mane blowing in the chill wind. "I'm not proud to be French at this moment."

The mostly older crowd cried "Long Live the King" and "Long Live the Queen" as younger activists in sharp haircuts, blue ascots and white armbands with fleurs-de-lis sold pins and royalist literature.

A placard among dozens of bouquets read: "Pardon Marie-Antoinette."

Two dozen men in red sashes and gold royalist pins carried 2-metre banners in red with their group's name, "Tradition, Family, Property," among several royalist fringe groups.

"Our organisation must now take up the task of rehabilitating Louis XVI," Marc Antoine de Seze, 45, deputy president of the Louis XVI Bicentennial Committee, told the gathering.

"Mr. de Seze called on the government to condemn the executions of the king and queen. The group marked the king's execution at the same site in January.

### Ndadaye's death shatters dream of democracy

By Serge Arnold  
Agence France Presse

NAIROBI — Burundi President Melchior Ndadaye, whose death was reported Friday by his Health Minister Jean Minani, had been trying to bring democracy to his small eastern African country.

But after only five months the first president of Burundi to come from the majority Hutu people, after groundbreaking elections called by his predecessor Major Pierre Buyoya, was overthrown Thursday by the powerful military composed largely of the minority Tutsi, traditional rulers both before colonisation by Germany and then Belgium and after independence in 1962.

It is the case of Ishaq Nahleh, from Jordan, who uses two kinds of media to create a cracked, old look to his works reminiscent of old Russian icons.

It is also the case of Ms. Dakhl, whose ceramics are clay and sand mixed to give a rough surface of objects eroded by time and the Cypriot Rhea Bailey, "a lonely, sad, fragile" talented artist whose embryo-like pastels evoke time and existence.

Also present were artists from Palestine, Syria, Egypt, the U.S. They left their mark on the works left behind and in the hearts of those who worked with them. "It was an extraordinary, unique experience," said Mr. Hijazi adding that a 10x2-metre canvas, the product of the collective effort of the artists who gave their own representation of the old Amman, was given as a gift to the capital's municipality, one of the sponsors of the activity.

The works will be on display at the National Art Gallery until Oct. 29, 1993.

speaker of parliament and many other democratically elected leaders" of Burundi.

There was no independent confirmation of his death, however.

Mr. Ndadaye's reported death has awakened fears of a repetition of the horrendous massacres perpetrated by Tutsis against Hutus, 83 per cent of the population, in 1965, 1972 and 1991 in which an estimated total of some 200,000 were killed.

Following his defeat of Buyoya in the presidential poll and the victory of his Front for Democracy in Burundi (FRODEBU) in general elections on June 29, Mr. Ndadaye was optimistic that he could bring about "a new Burundi," although foreign diplomats accused him of being naive.

In an interview with AFP following his accession to the presidency, Mr. Ndadaye, who studied and practised psychology in the early 1980s, discounted prospects of Tutsi revenge, saying he was unafraid of the future.

"Our country has experi-

enced a psychological liberation," he claimed. "The Hutus are free from the anguish of oppression (while) the Tutsis are free from a complex of superiority and occupying un-

deserved positions."

Mr. Ndadaye, born March 28, 1953 in a village of the central province of Muramvya, himself fled to Rwanda during the massacres of 1972 which followed a Hutu revolt.

He returned to Burundi in

1981, but gave up psychology

three years later to enter the financial world, becoming a personnel and training officer in a savings and credit institution.

In 1989 he was named an adviser to the rural development minister, then joined the Meridien Biao, where he was in charge of the loans department when he was catapulted into the presidency.

He had secretly created the FRODEBU in 1986, and saw it legalised under Gen. Buyoya's new constitution which legalised a multi-party system in March 1992.

His wife and three children were reported Thursday to have taken refuge in the French embassy in the capital Bujumbura.

While the coup-makers have installed a "committee of national salvation" headed by Francois Ngeze, interior minister in Gen. Buyoya's government, one of the leading figures in the revolt is reported to be Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, who was overthrown by Gen. Buyoya in 1976.

He sidesteps the question

when asked whether he would advocate the death penalty for anyone who murders blacks.

Mr. Edmonds says the party has 46 "units" around the country, concentrated in white, working class areas in London and other major cities.

He denies the party advocates violence. But staff at Searchlight, an anti-fascist magazine, contend his party has close links with Combat 18, an extremist group that attacks

blacks and Jews.

Tony Robson, a Searchlight researcher, said Combat 18's crudely produced magazine, redwatch, publishes the names, home addresses and telephone numbers of anti-fascists and wishes members "good hunting."

One issue shows a skull alongside the words, "Zyklon-B, over six million satisfied customers," referring to the poison used to kill Jews in World War II.

### JOB OPPORTUNITY

A Jordanian company is seeking the employment of a female with the following qualifications:

1. University degree from a reputable university in either of the following fields: marketing, business administration or interior decorating.
2. A minimum of two years work experience in Jordan.
3. Excellent command of Arabic and English languages, (command of French language is an asset).

Please send C.V. within one week to:  
Group Engineering Manager  
P.O.Box 10

# U.S. blue chips gain on hopes of economic growth

NEW YORK (R) — Blue-chip stocks closed higher Friday as the week's steep cuts in German interest rates revived hopes of stronger growth for U.S. export markets in Europe.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 13.14 points at 3,649.30 after a surge to a new intra-day record high of 3,676.96 attracted profit-taking. For the week it was up 19.57 points.

In the broad market, declining issues led advances 1,030 to 956 on New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), volume of more than 301 million shares. Volume for the week totalled 1.5 billion shares. The NYSE's third highest weekly volume.

"The economy is stronger than most investors have realised, and it is now being reflected in stock prices," said Stefan Abrams, managing

director of Trust Co. of the West.

Optimism over the economy in Europe after Germany's surprise cut in interest rates also helped shares of large international companies, analysts said.

Several European stock markets, including London and Paris, closed at record highs.

Thursday, Germany's central bank, the Bundesbank shocked financial markets by cutting half a point off its key discount rate, to 5.75 per cent, and Lombard rate, to 6.75 per cent.

Belgium, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Austria, Spain, France, Denmark and Ireland also cut their interest rates.

The NASDAQ index, helped by buying in technology and biotechnology shares, ended up 1.40 points at 772.68.

## Romanian premier orders new price and import curbs

BUCHAREST (R) — Romanian Prime Minister Nicolae Vacaroiu, facing a third no-confidence motion in a year as inflation soars, ordered price controls and curbs on imports in a new blow to economic reforms.

The official Rompres news agency said Saturday that Mr. Vacaroiu ordered the measures at a cabinet meeting Friday at which he criticised ministers for allowing supply problems and soaring prices of basic foodstuffs produced by the state sector.

It said his ordered ministries to ensure that state sector food producers would set retail price limits for their goods in their contracts of delivery, thereby reimposing price controls abolished three months ago.

"The prime minister also demanded that a system be perfected in order to protect domestic producers and to stimulate the export of sur-

pluses, as well as tariffs to be imposed on imported goods," Rompres said.

He ordered the finance ministry to take measures to curb the high prices in privately-run shops.

Inflation is almost 300 per cent year on year, and Mr. Vacaroiu's minority left-wing government faces the third parliamentary no-confidence debate this year Monday, called by the opposition Democratic Party.

Communist members of parliament last week demanded price curbs in return for their support, which is vital for the survival of the ruling Party of Social Democracy if Monday's debate goes to a confidence vote.

The last communist-era price subsidies were abolished in July, the climax of a two-year-long price thaw that was launched by previous post-communist governments as part of efforts to create a free-market economy.

The group would be led by

Christian d'Aumale who is president of the Middle East committee of CNPF-International and who also attended the meeting with Mr. Arafat late Thursday.

"French companies said that they wanted to be involved in the economic development of Gaza and Jericho," Mr. Perigot said.

Among the French companies represented were France-Télécom, the Bouygues-SPIE Batignoles construction group, and the water and construction company Lyonnaise des Eaux, the CNPF said.

The working group would be expected to draft a framework for cooperation between

telecommunications market because the U.S. and Canadian authorities were not willing to grant similar entry.

Mr. Paemen said criticism by Washington of the EC market access offer was normal in such a late phase of negotiations to end the seven-year-old search for a GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) deal.

He said the EC had limited its ambitions in the latest offer because of U.S. reticence to cut tariffs in sectors such as textiles and Japan's failure to reduce protection on such items as leather and footwear.

In Paris, European Commission President Jacques Delors said the U.S. market access proposal was inadequate and needed to be improved if the global negotiations were to move forward.

Mr. Delors told reporters after meeting French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur that the United States, EC, Japan and Canada had agreed on tariff cuts in Tokyo in July.

"I told (U.S. Trade Representative Mickey) Kantor that the Americans have not fulfilled their promises and that consequently the ball is in their court," Mr. Delors said.

"We agreed on a method and now it seems the Americans... are not fulfilling their promises. So we are waiting," he said.

## French businesses ready to invest in Gaza, Jericho

PARIS (AFP) — French companies are ready to play a part in laying the foundations of an economy in the Gaza Strip and Jericho, the head of the French employers' organisation Francois Perigot said Friday.

Mr. Perigot, who is president of the CNPF employers' federation, was commenting on a meeting he and representatives from 10 big French companies had held with the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Yasir Arafat.

A working group was to be set up to study urgently the requirements for infrastructure in Gaza and Jericho, Mr. Perigot said.

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French companies and Palestinians, Mr. Perigot said.

Mr. d'Aumale is a former diplomat who lived in Palestine from 1930 to 1936. He commented: "Ramallah, Hebron, Jericho are not mere words for me — I can picture them."

Mr. Arafat told the French executives: "We need you, your experience and your work. Our infrastructure has been destroyed."

Mr. Arafat, and the leader of Palestinian delegations in bilateral negotiations, Faisal Husseini, made particular mention of pipes and sewers, ports, electrical installations and radio and television facilities.

## Bankamerica plans to eliminate up to 3,750 jobs

the bank and would come throughout the company, according to personnel chief Kathleen Burke. Bankamerica operates in 10 western states and 37 countries.

Bankamerica didn't immediately return a telephone call Friday seeking comment.

The cutbacks would be determined by individual units in

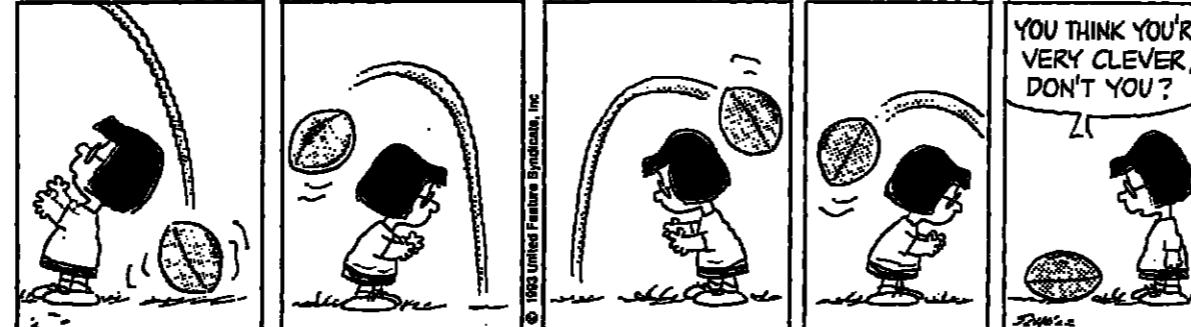
offices, while others were moved into jobs opened through normal attrition.

On Wednesday, Bankamerica reported a third-quarter net income of \$486 million, or \$1.19 per share. Chief executive Richard Rosenberg identified "increasing earnings per share" in the newsletter as one of a number of "tough challenges we still face."

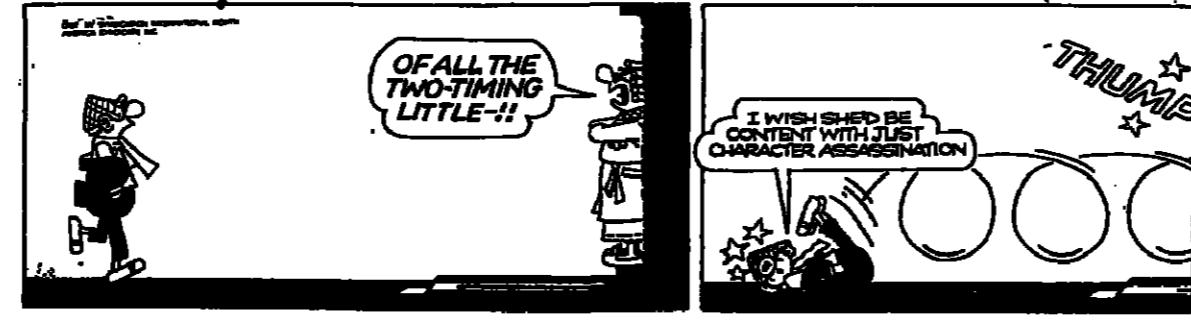
Mr. Rosenberg said the staff cutbacks are part of a larger cost-cutting programme that the bank hopes will reduce its annual expense budget of \$6.5 billion by \$250 million.

Larry Vitale, an analyst with Bear Stearns brokerage firm in New York, calculated that the \$250 expense reduction could increase earnings by almost 40 cents per share annually.

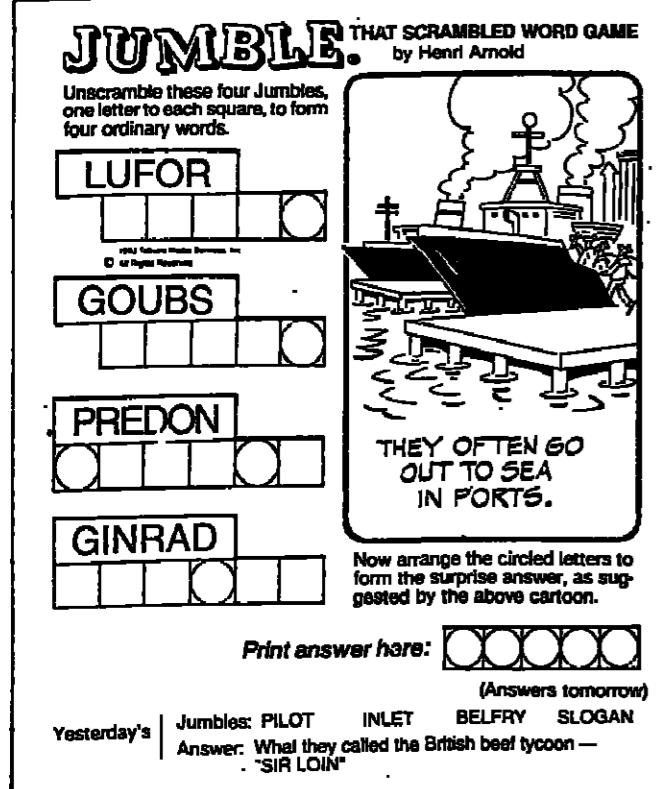
## Peanuts



## Andy Capp



## Mutt'n Jeff



JPL in 1st

## Rapid economic growth pollutes Asia's cities — U.N.

BANGKOK (R) — Uncontrolled rapid economic growth has made Asian cities so polluted they are hazardous to live in, especially for children, the United Nations said Friday.

The main problems are wa-

ter

and

air

pollution,

waste

disposal

and

congestion,

a

statement said quoting a report to be released soon.

"The single-minded pursuit

of

rapid

economic

growth

has

led

to

severe

environmental

degradation," the statement said.

Asian cities record sulphur dioxide and suspended dust levels much higher than in American or Canadian cities,

while reporting high rates of lung cancer, tuberculosis and bronchitis, it said.

Average blood lead levels in Bangkok for example are 40-45 microgrammes per deciliter, four times the U.S. standard.

"There is evidence of permanent damage in children because of lead poisoning," the report said.

Indoor air pollution from cooking and heating sources was also a threat, especially to women and children. Water sources are polluted with sewage, industrial effluent and solid waste.

"In Delhi, for instance, the coliform (mainly fecal) count is

7,500 per 100 millilitres when the Yamuna enters Delhi, and a stunning 24 million per 100 millilitres when the river leaves the city," it said.

Water-related diseases are the main cause of death in developing countries, the report said.

"About 35,000 children die each day, mostly from bacteria, viruses and other pathogens in the water," it said.

The report determined the main reason this is allowed to go on is that poorer countries had decided they could not afford to worry about pollution at this stage of their development.

## Government fails to end strike by Air France staff

PARIS (R) — The French state airline Air France cancelled hundreds of flights Saturday as a strike by ground personnel went into its sixth day but flights in and out of Paris by foreign airlines were not affected.

Unions representing some of Air France's 63,000 employees rejected government compromise offers aimed at ending the strike which caused havoc for exports of perishable goods.

Pilots and other flight personnel said they would mount a 24-hour strike Tuesday, which would completely paralyse the airline that has operated a limited number of flights from provincial airports.

Unions at Air Inter, the main French domestic airline, also said they would strike Tuesday. The Air France subsidiary said it hoped to maintain 35 per cent of flights.

Strikers staged a sit-in at Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport north of Paris and distributed leaflets explaining their action to passengers at Orly Airport south of the capital.

There was none of the vio-

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY OCTOBER 24, 1993

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

### GENERAL TENDENCIES:

You may need to ignore some unpleasant comments if you are to maintain your equilibrium and you may be apt to feel overly sensitive and find that you are not strong enough to par. You can still make progress.

### ARIES: (March 21 to April 19)

This is the day to make sure that you think in terms of your special talents and just what you can do to extend the life and the vitality of them.

### TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20)

It does not seem to you that you are able to make the headway and progress in your family and home affairs that you wish so start afresh on them.

### SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21)

Whatever you have in mind that requires a shift in standpoints where a plan of action you have engaged in is concerned should be carefully analysed.

### CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20)

Your practical obligations may hang heavy on your head but rise above, be objective and you will be able to clearly see how to settle these.

### AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19)

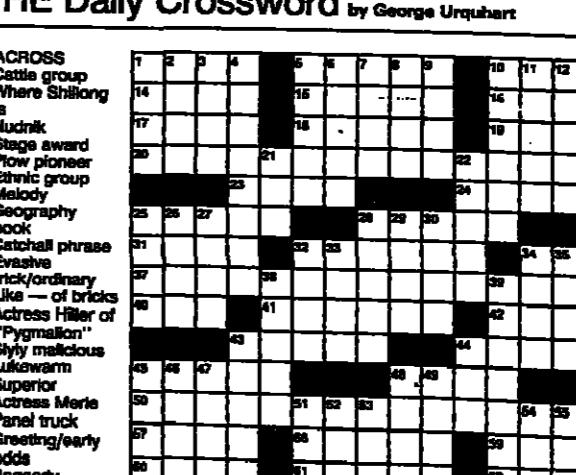
Take some time out to soothe the feelings of a generally minded associate who has been hurt by some outside condition you can do nothing about.

### PISCES: (February 20 to March 20)

You aren't satisfied with some environmental condition but at the same time you are not sure just what to do about it so put on your thinking cap.

## THE Daily Crossword

by George Urquhart



# Economy

## Arabs seek U.N. help to boost internal trade

ABU DHABI (AFP) — Arab states have asked the United Nations to support their efforts to boost flagging trade among them and encourage members to press ahead with economic reforms, officials said Friday.

The Arab Trade Fund Programme (ATFP), created three years ago to finance internal trade, signed an agreement with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Thursday under which it will provide technical assistance to the fund and upgrade its services.

The agreement followed complaints that demand for ATFP has remained slow, with credits provided to member states reaching around \$24 million compared with a financing capacity of \$1 billion a year.

An ATFP statement said the

three-year agreement, envisaging spending of \$2 million, covered expansion of the trade data base at the fund's headquarters in Abu Dhabi, organising exhibitions and talks among importers and exporters, and staging training on promotion and marketing of products.

"Details of the project will be worked out at a meeting on Nov. 13, to be attended by the Islamic Development Bank, which has offered to contribute to the project," the statement said.

The data base was launched in 1992 and is expected to be completed in early 1994. The computerised project will link Arab states and distribute information to exporters on regional markets, including type of products, prices, supply and demand, export potentials, economic policies, exchange

rates, transport, investment and trade agreements.

It is being set up by the Abu Dhabi-based Arab Monetary Fund (AMF), which contributed half of ATFP's capital of \$500 million. The rest came from other Arab financial institutions and banks.

"The agreement provides for development and expansion of the data base to cover trade agencies and export centres in the region," the statement said.

ATFP operations cover only home-made products, excluding oil, to encourage Arab exports as part of ongoing reforms to tackle economic problems caused by decades of state control and political instability.

AMF figures showed international Arab exports fell to 7.3 per cent of their total exports in 1992 from 9.1 per cent in 1989

and 1988.

The data base was launched in 1992 and is expected to be completed in early 1994. The computerised project will link Arab states and distribute information to exporters on regional markets, including type of products, prices, supply and demand, export potentials, economic policies, exchange

## World Bank recommends privatisation to boost Kuwait's sluggish economy

KUWAIT (Agencies) — The World Bank has recommended privatising public services and part of Kuwait's oil industry to boost the emirate's sluggish economy, a newspaper reported Saturday.

The English-language Arab Times published a summary of the World Bank report that also recommended opening privatised companies to foreign investment and closing unprofitable state-owned businesses.

"The need for these reforms has been increased by the cost of the Gulf war and the resulting loss of investment income that supplements the nation's oil income," Arab Times quoted the report as saying.

The paper said the report was prepared at the government's request and submitted in August.

More than two years after

the war that liberated the emi-

rate from a seven-month Iraqi occupation, its 1993-4 budget projects a 1.5 billion dinars (\$5.2 billion) deficit.

Foreign investments, which were seen as an alternative source of income when the oil runs out, fell from \$100 billion in the 1980s to an estimated \$30 billion now because of the cost of the war, poor management and embezzlement.

The government owns and subsidises all public services in Kuwait. Health care and education are provided free to citizens. Electricity, water and communications services are heavily subsidised.

The government employs almost all of the Kuwaiti work force and provides them with salaries and benefits unmatched in the private sector.

"Perhaps, just as importantly, these reforms would free up the energy and creativity of the Kuwaiti people, reduce an ex-

cessive reliance and dependence on the state and give both Kuwaitis and foreign investors a greater stake in the prosperity and independence of the nation," the report was quoted as saying.

Non-Kuwaitis have to have Kuwaiti partners in their businesses and are not allowed to own any real-estate in the oil-rich emirate.

The Arab Times said the team that visited Kuwait to write the report thought public sector over-staffing had resulted in low productivity. The team also said excessive protection of private businesses had left the private sector inefficient.

Kuwaiti's parliament

approved in September a plan to settle \$24 billion in bad debts owed to banks from a stock market crash and loans that went sour during the Iraqi occupation.

The plan was criticised for using public money to solve the problems of mostly wealthy merchants including members of the ruling Al Sabah family.

The World Bank reportedly suggested separating the government's ownership function of the oil sector from its policy function by transferring the ownership of Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC) to a proposed government privatisation office.

It also recommended joint ventures with private companies in the oil sector to be followed by a sale of 25 per cent of KPC's shares, that could raise more than six billion dinars (\$21 billion).

Kuwait had decided to privatise its pumping stations, but nothing has been done to implement the decision.

Plans to privatise telecommunication services and the electric power network were announced last year.

Meanwhile, Kuwait is studying the possibility of oil production sharing deals with foreign firms which would reverse two decades of nationalisation, a Kuwaiti oil industry official has said.

The Higher Petroleum Council has been looking into the idea of oil production sharing with foreign companies, the official, who would not be named, told Reuters.

The council, comprising senior cabinet ministers and oil officials, is in charge of major oil policy decisions.

"Further studies are awaited by the council before it issues a decision in this regard, and that might take some time," the official said. "It is still a matter of research."

Kuwait has only one concession agreement with a foreign firm, Japan's Arabian Oil Company.

**Financial Markets** Jordan Times  
in co-operation with Cairo Amman Bank

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

Currency	New York Close	New York Close
Sterling Pound	1.4845	1.4725
Deutsche Mark	1.6672	1.6775
Swiss Franc	1.4700	1.4775
French Franc	5.8400	5.8525
Japanese Yen	108.33	108.08
European Currency Unit	1.1567**	1.1398

LSD Per STD

European Opening = 800 a.m. GMT

International Interest Rates Date: 22/10/1993

Currency	1 MTHS	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
U.S. Dollar	3.03	3.31	3.31	3.50
Sterling Pound	5.75	5.50	5.51	5.25
Deutsche Mark	6.40	6.25	6.75	5.62
Swiss Franc	4.44	4.31	4.19	3.88
French Franc	6.62	6.45	6.17	5.72
Japanese Yen	2.43	2.37	2.31	2.28
European Currency Unit	7.10	7.00	6.62	6.31

Interest bid rate for amounts exceeding 1.5. Dollars 1,000,000 or equivalent.

Precious Metals Date: 22/10/1993

Metal	USD/Oz	JOD/Gm*	Metal	USD/Oz	JOD/Gm
Gold	370.45	7.20	Silver	4.47	0.100

\* 24 Karat

Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin Date: 23/10/1993

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	0.6980	0.7000
Sterling Pound	1.0271	1.0322
Deutsche Mark	0.4155	0.4176
Swiss Franc	0.4719	0.4743
French Franc	0.1191	0.1197
Japanese Yen	0.6447	0.6479
Dutch Guilder	0.3702	0.3721
Swedish Krona	*****	*****
Italian Lira	0.0452	0.0434
Belgian Franc	*****	*****

For 100

Other Currencies Date: 23/10/1993

Currency	Bid	Offer
Bahraini Dinar	1.8280	1.8520
Lebanese Lira	0.039585	0.041000
Saudi Riyal	0.1855	0.1880
Kuwaiti Dinar	2.2300	2.3200
Qatari Riyal	0.1884	0.1916
Egyptian Pound	0.2050	0.2220
Omani Riyal	1.7750	1.8180
UAE Dirham	0.1884	0.1916
Greek Drachma	0.2855	0.3245
Cypriot Pound	1.3545	1.3865

For 100

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN BANK CENTER ADDRESS: JORDANIAN BANK

ORGANIZED MARKET SHARE PRICE LIST FOR SATURDAY 23/10/1993

STOCKS PREV. OPENING CLOSING PRICE

PRICE

## White House backs Aristide despite critical CIA report

**WASHINGTON (R)** — The White House gave ousted Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide a vote of confidence against a CIA report questioning his mental health, and Mr. Aristide himself called the charges "garbage."

"Our judgment is that he is fully qualified to be president of Haiti," White House spokeswoman Dee Dee Myers told reporters.

The White House was trying to cast doubt on an unpublished CIA report which conservative Senator Jesse Helms said described Mr. Aristide as a "psychopath."

"In our dealings with president Aristide, he's been rational and responsive...and I would remind you he is the duly elected leader of that country," Ms. Myers said.

Sen. Helms and at least nine other lawmakers were briefed by CIA officials Wednesday on the intelligence about Mr. Aristide, who was toppled

from power two years ago in a military coup and is to be restored to power under a U.N.-brokered accord.

After the briefing, Sen. Helms said on the Senate floor that intelligence officials had described Mr. Aristide as a "psychopath."

"He is one of the most brutal people to hold office in this hemisphere in my lifetime," Sen. Helms said. Senate Republican leader Bob Dole called the CIA report "very disturbing."

Mr. Aristide, asked about the charges, said: "It's garbage."

"They said worse about Martin Luther King," he said on public television's MacNeil/Lehrer News-hour. "As a psychologist I know about character assassination. As a psychologist, I know about psychological war."

An Aristide aide, former representative Michael Barnes, called the criticism a voodoo ceremony near the

transparent smear campaign organised by Mr. Aristide's opponents in the Haitian ruling elite.

"I have never witnessed a more vicious and unfounded campaign of orchestrated character assassination than the one directed at President Jean-Bertrand Aristide in the past few days," said Mr. Barnes in a statement.

"The drug traffickers and corrupt elite who control Haiti — and their agents in Washington — are hard at work" trying to destroy President Aristide so they can cling to power, Mr. Barnes said.

Meanwhile, the army and Haiti's embattled pro-democracy government fought each other for control of dwindling fuel supplies Friday as oil companies cut off supplies to stations to obey a U.N.-ordered embargo.

Pro-military supporters held a voodoo ceremony near the

U.S. embassy in which about 50 protesters and a white-robed voodoo priest staged a ceremony for television cameras, using traditional grains of corn and hot peppers.

During the two-hour ceremony, participants were asking the spirits of their ancestors to help them save the country and find a solution to the crisis, said the group's spokesman Emanuel Constant on Radio Metropole.

In a chaotic-filled day, a parliamentary crisis committee met U.S. Ambassador William Swing in an attempt to act as mediator. The committee urged the government of Mr. Aristide to yield on certain issues.

The committee, representing pro-military forces, asked Mr. Aristide to broaden his cabinet and name an opposition figure to the position of justice minister.



Protesters disperse Friday after troops fired tear-gas shells in curfew-bound Srinagar, the capital of the Indian state of Kashmir (APP photo)

## India keeps firm lid on Kashmir

**SRINAGAR, India (R)** —

Curfews and tight security kept a firm lid on further protests in Kashmir Saturday after anti-Indian demonstrations in which at least 38 people were killed.

Restrictions on movement were lifted in much of the scenic Kashmir Valley following a near total clampdown to squash planned mass protests against a week-old army siege at the state's holiest Muslim shrine.

"It's a major tragedy. The facts are: certainly very grim," he told reporters after inspecting the scene at Bijbehara.

Funerals that may have re-activated tension and mass protests were restricted to small family gatherings.

Journalists visiting the town were manhandled and ordered away by army soldiers, who said a curfew had been imposed. The troops confiscated film, tore up notebooks and smashed at least one camera.

But shops remained shut for a general strike in the state capital Srinagar and an indefinite curfew was maintained in several trouble-prone districts.

Witnesses said a few small protests flared by mid-afternoon in various parts of the city, but no casualties were reported.

A general alert was ordered in Srinagar because of the intensity of the bombardment against the old and new town sectors and the northwest suburbs. There was no immediate word on casualties.

Official sources said 32 people were killed and at least 76 were wounded Friday in the small town of Bijbehara, about 40 kilometres south of Srinagar, when the paramilitary Border Security Force (BSF) opened fire on marchers.

Residents said up to 45 were killed and about 150 injured. They said BSF troops opened fire after trapping demonstrators by blocking both ends of the main street.

"They gave no warning, nothing," 27-year-old storekeeper Nasir Hussain said. An official government statement said the BSF, which

has won a reputation for brutality in Kashmir's four-year anti-Indian uprising, returned fire after Muslim militants started shooting at them.

Some of the militant groups are fighting to join Pakistan, which rules one third of Kashmir, while others want a united and independent Kashmir.

The latest crisis flared when Indian troops surrounded Srinagar's Hazratbal Mosque at midnight on Oct. 15, saying up to 50 armed militants were holed up inside.

Some 150 civilians are also inside the shrine, which holds what Kashmiri Muslims believe to be a hair of the Prophet Mohammad.

Meanwhile Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto condemned Saturday the killing of Kashmiris and called for an immediate end to the siege of Hazratbal Shrine in Srinagar.

"Such brazen disregard for human lives can only aggravate tension in occupied Kashmir," Ms. Bhutto said in a statement from Jeddah, released in Islamabad.

The action of the Indian forces was "clearly inconsistent with the latest offer of Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao for talks on normalisation of Indo-Pakistani relations," Ms. Bhutto said.

Mr. Rao had made the offer in a congratulatory letter to Ms. Bhutto after she took office Tuesday.

## Burundi minister forms government in exile

**KIGALI (Agencies)** — Burundi's Health Minister Jean Minani Saturday announced that he had decided to form a government in exile in the Rwandan capital Kigali, Radio Rwanda reported.

At least 100,000 Burundians have fled across the border into Rwanda since Thursday's military coup, Rwanda's Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana announced.

Mr. Minani, who was visiting Rwanda at the time of the coup, confirmed Friday that President Melchior Ndadaye, the country's first president from the Hutu majority, had been killed by the coup leaders, believed to be soldiers

from the minority Tutsi tribe which has traditionally dominated the government and armed forces.

He said he had decided to form a government after consulting with politicians democratically elected in last June's first multi-party elections, but he did not give any names.

Mr. Minani appealed to diplomats based in the Burundi capital Bujumbura, the U.N. Security Council and the international community to restore peace and democracy in Burundi.

He also called on all Burundi embassies to contact him.

Burundi's ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva, Perpetue Shimiramana, said Friday that Mr. Minani would head a "state committee for the restoration of democratic order" which would comprise Burundi's dozen or so embassies around the world.

Rwanda's Premier Uwilingiyimana announced late Friday that more than 100,000 refugees, mainly old men, women and children, had flooded into Rwanda since Thursday.

She said refugees were continuing to pour into the Kigali region in southern central Rwanda. Butare in the south and Cyangugu in the southwest, and they would need international aid.

## U.S. Senate Democrats review war powers

Committees to conduct the review and report by spring.

Five years ago, a number of the Democrats at Friday's news conference proposed legislation to revamp the War Powers Act — an effort that proved futile.

This time, with a Democrat in the White House and Republicans calling for changes, the senators are optimistic.

Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Sam Nunn, who had offered the 1988 legislation, said the Soviet Union formerly kept smaller countries in check, limiting civil wars and regional conflicts.

The former cabinet members raised worries about various U.S. operations abroad at an annual panel discussion Friday sponsored by the Southern Centre for International Studies of Atlanta, Ga. The forum is being telecast around the world.

The demise of the superpower has eliminated those restraints, creating more hot spots that require U.S. troops.

Sen. Nunn said a new war powers act needs a "mechanism so that the president consults with the Congress before making these decisions, not Mitchell said.

The centerpiece of the review will be a re-evaluation of the war powers act, which requires U.S. troops to be withdrawn from hostile situations if Congress does not give approval within 90 days of their arrival.

Since the act passed in 1973 over the objections of Richard Nixon, subsequent presidents have refused to recognise it.

On several occasions, presidents have provided Congress notice of the commitment of U.S. troops before the act's deadlines but said they were doing so voluntarily and not in compliance with that law.

Sen. Mitchell asked the Senate Armed Services Foreign Relations and Intelligence

committees to conduct the review and report by spring.

Asked by moderator Marvin Kalb if U.S. forces should be sent to the Mideast to monitor a peace accord, Mr. Brown said a limited force might be used in the Golani Heights, land taken by Israel from Syria in 1967, but not elsewhere.

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## S. Arabia gets warning for Doha pitch invasion

**DOHA (AP)** — The Saudi Football Federation was warned Saturday their fans will be barred from the stadium if they invade the field or intimidate fans of a rival team in World Cup Asian qualification matches.

A warning, issued in Doha, comes in advance of Sunday's crucial Iraq-Saudi Arabia match that already has caused serious security concerns for Qatar.

On Friday thousands of Saudi fans invaded the ground, broke chairs and gesticated at South Korean supporters after a last-gasp goal equalised the match against South Korea 1-1.

"We have told the Saudis that if this happens again, all their fans will be barred from the stadium in future games," a FIFA official told the Associated Press.

A formal statement will be issued in Zurich, the headquarters of FIFA. The FIFA is also likely to fine Saudi Arabia for damaging Qatari property, said the official, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Iraq, with a fair chance to qualify for the 24-national World Cup finals in the U.S. after their first victory over traditional foe Iran Friday, has already set the tone for Saturday's encounter.

"Our implacable enemy, the Saudis must be crushed before a television audience of millions around the world," the Al Baath Army Sports

newspaper in Baghdad said before the tournament.

Following Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait, a massive U.S.-led multinational force was assembled in Saudi Arabia to protect the kingdom and drove Iraq out of Kuwait in February 1991. Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil producer, also funded the multinational forces' drive against Iraq.

On Saturday in Qatar, thousands of Saudi supporters were arriving and organisers said at least 25,000 were expected to watch the game Sunday, which kicks off at 5 p.m. (1400 GMT).

Iraq must win the match to retain hopes of advancing to the finals in the United States.

"This has to stop," said Peter Velappan, general secretary of the FIFA's Asian Football Confederation of the Friday's incident when 10,000 Saudi fans, excited after their team's last-gasp equaliser, invaded the ground. They traded insults with about 1,000 South Korean supporters, but the situation was checked from taking an ugly turn by Qatari riot police.

Friday's incident was more of an outburst of jubilation by the Saudis, for whom soccer is very dear. But on stake Sunday is Iraq, the enemy No. 1 of the Saudis.

"We have told the organisers that all precautions must be taken to stop repetition of Friday's incident," Velappan, of Malaysia, said.

### AMMAN LITTLE LEAGUE

Following are the results of games played Friday, Oct. 22 and the standings of the teams up to that date.

SENIORS				
Foxboro	4	VS	Austrian Airlines	1
Amer. Kitch	2	VS	Champions	0
MIDS				
Interwest	4	VS	Peugeot	1
Al Hikma	4	VS	ASC	2
JUNIORS II				
Jungians	0	VS	Nash/Ebb	0
Milano	1	VS	Pepsi	0
JUNIOR I				
UPS	1	VS	La Cicogna	0
Modern. Sch.	1	VS	Al Zay	0

### STANDINGS

SENIORS				
Austrian Airlines	11			
American Kitchen	11			
Foxboro	7			
Champions	4			
Interwest	18			
Peugeot	7			
Al Hikma	7			
ASC	2			
JUNIOR II	13			
Milano	11			
Jungians	7			
Nash/Ebb/Ebini	3			
Pepsi	0			
JUNIOR I	11			
La Cicogna	8			
Modern Schools	6			
UPS	6			
EL ZAY	6			

### GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANIAH HIRSCH  
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#### THE TIME IS NOW

East-West vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH		EAST	
5	9	7	6
0	5	4	5
WEST		SOUTH	
4	7	6	10
2	2	5	4
Bidding:		Opening lead: Queen of C	
South: East: North: East: Pass: Pass		Bridge is sometimes a race between sides to establish trumps. The winner, in the words of the Southern Civil War Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, is the one who "gives there friends the mostest!"	
The bidding: South: East: North: East: Pass: Pass		The bidding was straightforward enough. Since the only strong bid over an opponent's takeout double is a redouble, North was able to show a strong distributional hand by leading all the way to game thereby buying the contract.	
West attacked with the queen of diamonds. There were three un-		able losers—the ace of trumps, spades and clubs. In addition, West's lead struck at the one-soft spot in the combined holding—the third-round diamond loser.	

Time is of the essence. First declarer must decide in which hand to win the first trick. It's vital to do so in dummy—declarer's king of diamonds is a key entry. Next, declarer cannot afford to play even one round of trumps—West will win, force out the remaining diamond stopper and then win a trick in a black suit before declarer has established a winner for a discard.

Declarer desperately needs to find a parking-place for the diamonds. If he leads a spade to the second trick, a spade must be led toward the closed hand. Although that loses to the ace and the attack on diamonds is continued, declarer is a tempo ahead. After winning the king of diamonds, declarer discards a diamond on the king of spades and makes the contract.

Note that had declarer won the first trick in hand, there would have been no entry to the closed hand to take the discard on the king of spades. Though declarer would have been ahead in the race, he would have to give up the lead in an attempt to get back to hand and the defenders would have crossed the finish line first.

## Karpov, Timman draw game 17

**JAKARTA (R)** — Anatoly Karpov of Russia survived extreme pressure from Jan Timman of the Netherlands to draw the 17th game of the official World Chess Championship Saturday after 33 moves and almost five hours of play.

Karpov now leads the 24-game match by 11 points to six and needs only one and a half more points to regain the World Title he lost to compatriot Garry Kasparov in 1985.

After winning the three previous games, Karpov did not seem at all upset at finally conceding a draw to his demoralised opponent.

"This was a very important game for the opening theory of this variation," said a smiling Karpov after the game. "Of course Timman had pressure, serious pressure, but no clear way to gain the advantage."

Timman was also pleased after scoring his first draw since Game 13. He immediately left the stage to embrace his wife, Isa, who had just arrived from Amsterdam.

Experts agreed the game had been one of the most interesting in the match, which began in the Netherlands and moved to Indonesia for the second half.

Timman, controlling the white pieces, began the game in an aggressive mood, answering Karpov's solid Caro-Kann defence with the ambitious advance variation.

The former world champion took up Timman's challenge, entering the sharpest line of

the opening and winning a pawn.

However Timman's powerful knight gave white excellent counterchances and none of the experts watching the game was prepared to predict a likely outcome.

"It's too complicated for me," commented a baffled Ulf Andersson, one of Timman's grandmaster assistants.

With both kings exposed, Karpov decided that the safest policy would be to try to reach an endgame by exchanging queens.

Timman tried to avoid the queen exchange to no avail and Karpov succeeded in reaching a simplified position where a draw seemed the most likely result.

Yet Timman refused to accept that his attack was over.

He harassed Karpov's king and refused a chance to draw by perpetual check.

After 33 moves Timman, handicapped by a weak pawn, was forced to accept Karpov's offer of a draw.

"This game shows Anatoly's experience in defending the Caro-Kann," commented a relieved Karpov aide, U.S. grandmaster Ron Henley.

Karpov and Timman are playing for the official World Championship because Kasparov, the world number one, and Nigel Short, his English challenger, broke away from the World Chess Federation (FIDE) to organise a more lucrative contest in London.

The rebel world title match concluded Thursday with Kas-

pov winning 12½-7½ and claiming to be the true world champion, but FIDE maintains that the winner of the Jakarta match will be the legitimate titleholder.

The next game between Karpov and Timman will be Monday with Karpov having the advantage of the White pieces. The winner of the match will be the first player to score 12½ points.

Kasparov, newly crowned as the first Professional Chess Association (PCA) world champion, now faces a greater challenge of turning the fledgling body he helped found into a major force in top-flight chess.

The game established Kasparov as clearly the world's strongest player. To many chess experts, he is the best player in the history of the game.

But his toughest task will be using his influence to gain credibility for the new-born PCA, which he and Short established earlier this year after a split with FIDE, in charge of the world championship, since 1948.

FIDE is the second largest sporting organisation in the world after soccer authority FIFA, and has a comprehensive worldwide qualifying system.

Kasparov won the FIDE title in 1985 against arch-rival Karpov and defended it against him in 1986, 1987 and 1990.

Kasparov and Short were outlawed by FIDE and stripped of their world rankings

following their founding of the PCA after a bitter dispute over the venue and terms of their title contest.

The champion has been in strident conflict with FIDE, and its controversial President Florencio Campomanes, for most of his career, and has consistently questioned its ability to handle professional players and negotiations with major sponsors.

The PCA scored its first publicly victory when the rival FIDE contest, now resumed in the Indonesian capital Jakarta, floundered in financial chaos.

FIDE announced that their official match between Karpov and Dutch grandmaster Jan Timman would have a prize fund of £1.8 million (\$2.7 million), even higher than the London match.

But the duel between two men eliminated by Short earlier in the FIDE cycle suffered real credibility problems.

The organisers of the first half of the tournament in the Netherlands announced they had failed to raise a penny towards their half of the prize fund.

Then the organisers of the second half in Oman withdrew completely, leaving the match homeless and penniless.

After a three-week delay, a frantic search for a match sponsor resulted in the contest moving to Jakarta, where FIDE is guaranteeing only a minimum prize of one million Swiss francs (\$700,000).

Kasparov insists there is no danger that he will become a



World Chess champion Gary Kasparov (right) shakes hands with his challenger, Britain's Nigel Short, after retaining his World Professional Chess Association championship title in London (AFP photo)

reclusive champion, and promises to defend his title against the next PCA challenger in 1995.

Sceptical observers await confirmation that the PCA has the framework and cash to run a successful qualifying cycle. But the organisation has promised to reveal specifics later this month in London, after announcements of major sponsors and a full calendar of elite events.

Frederic Friedel, an influential chess entrepreneur, told Reuters that the funds for this event, to be sponsored by microchip giant Intel, were already in the PCA account.

## King's Theatre becomes 1994 derby favourite

DONCASTER, England (R)

— Trainer Henry Cecil won the Group 1 Racing Post Trophy for the 10th time Saturday as promising colt King's Theatre galloped to the top of the betting lists for the 1994 Epsom Derby.

Hills made the colt 16-1 clear favourite after a comfortable one-length success for jockey Willie Ryan.

Meanwhile Irish classic winner Barathea is to join the British strike force for horse racing's Breeders' Cup "world championship" in California in two weeks time.

Newmarket trainer Luca Cumani gave the green light for the venture after the Irish 2,000 Guineas hero pleased in a newmarket workout Saturday. The colt will contest the Breeders' Cup mile at Santa Anita.

"He worked very well this morning and is in good form," said Cumani.

The trainer is likely to ship the colt out with the French challengers as he explained: "The horses from Britain are flying out the previous Wednesday."

"I believe that is too late. It gives no time to put any problem right. So Barathea is likely to go to Paris to join the French horses going to California on the previous Saturday or Sunday."

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## Christopher tells Moscow to open political process

MOSCOW (AP) — U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher told the Russian government Saturday it could lose some U.S. support unless it opens its political processes to dissidents.

The government has nothing to fear from a free press, he said in a speech. Even in times of intense political struggle, "the imperative of civil order must be reconciled with free expression," he said.

Mr. Christopher's strong endorsement of allowing dissent and open debate came at a time when Russia is preparing to elect a new parliament.

The Yeltsin government has banned about a dozen hard-line and nationalist newspapers and six political parties.

"Even when battling the forces of reaction, true democrats have nothing to fear from a free press," the secretary said in a speech to the Academy of the National Economy.

He then flew to Kazakhstan to urge leaders of the Central Asian nation to give up more than 1,000 nuclear warheads, as promised.

He will make a similar request in Ukraine on Monday. Belarus, the third former Soviet republic apart from Russia that has nuclear weapons, is adhering to its pledge to dismantle the long-range weapons.

President Yeltsin told Mr. Christopher on Friday that he had acted against "fascistic" elements in quashing the parties and media.

Mr. Christopher said the key factor in persuading Congress to support aid was Russia's commitment to democratic reform as well as a free-market system.

"Without those commitments, the chances of that kind of support would be substantially diminished," he said.

Mr. Christopher told Russia's leaders that relations with the United States would suffer.

"I don't want to say that in any threatening sense," he said. "I simply say it as a description of reality."

## Ghali, Meles differ on Somali peace bid

ADDIS ABABA (R) — U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Ghali and Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi discussed a political solution in Somalia Saturday but an Ethiopian official said they did not agree.

"There existed a conceptual difference between the position of Ethiopia and that of Secretary-General Boutros Ghali on the Somali reconciliation," said Tekeda Alemu, Ethiopian deputy minister for foreign affairs.

Later, U.S. officials expanded that to include conferences on political parties and political training. This would be done through four American non-governmental organisations, including the AFL-CIO labour federation's Free Trade Institute, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Democratic and Republican parties.

"Any assistance we would mobilise at Russia would be politically neutral, non-partisan and available to all participating political parties and groups," Mr. Christopher said.

At a news conference Friday, Mr. Christopher said his visit should not be interpreted as support for Mr. Yeltsin's slate, but rather for the process of reforms being carried out by the Russian leader.

He told the academy that Mr. Yeltsin's suspension of parliament Sept. 21 was a response to "exceptional circumstances." Both the parliament and constitution were vestiges of the communist past, locking movement to democratic reforms, he said.

Mr. Christopher said the United States does not easily support the suspension of parliaments.

In Yaroslavl, Mr. Yeltsin said deputies in Russia's new federal assembly will decide if a presidential election set for June will go ahead.

Mr. Yeltsin, asked by journalists whether the poll would be held, replied: "That will be up to the federal assembly to decide."

The Russian leader announced last month that a presidential election would be held June 12, cutting short his mandate by two years.

to rule until pluralist elections in 1994.

Most of the recent fighting has been between the U.N. forces and Gen. Aideed's supporters in southern Mogadishu.

Officials from Ethiopia and neighbouring Djibouti helped arrange a meeting between U.S. special envoy Robert Oakley and elders from the Somalia National Alliance (SNA), the umbrella group chaired by Gen. Aideed.

The meeting led to the release 10 days ago of a captured U.S. pilot and a Nigerian soldier.

On Friday Dr. Ghali made a secret visit to Mogadishu despite military advice. He did not meet any Somali faction leaders, saying he did not have enough time. (See page 2)

In Mogadishu, a U.N. spokesman urged a Somali faction opposed to Gen. Aideed Saturday not to hold a peace demonstration because of a risk of violence.

"If even good intentions could produce confrontations and disturbances, this is something that (the U.N. peacekeeping operation) would not want to see happen," the spokesman, Farouk Mawlawi, told reporters.

The peace demonstration set for Monday was planned by Ali Mahdi Mohammad's northern Mogadishu Hawiye clan. An Aideed follower said there would be clashes if it takes place.

Italian U.N. peacekeeping troops shot and killed a Somali man after he pulled out a gun and fired at them, another U.N. spokesman said.

The Friday night incident did not appear to be related to demonstrations against the secretive, lightning visit to Mogadishu by Dr. Ghali, he added.

Captain Tim McDavitt said the Italian patrol stopped the man about 10 kilometres north of Mogadishu because he was carrying a bag that appeared to have a rifle in it.

When the soldiers questioned him he dropped the bag, pulled a German G-3 rifle from it and fired towards them. The Italians returned fire and killed him.



Police and rescue workers try to uncover victims trapped under the debris of a building that partially collapsed when a powerful bomb exploded in the Protestant Shankhill road of Belfast Saturday.

## At least 9 killed in blast in Belfast

BELFAST (Agencies) — The outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA) bombed the former headquarters of Northern Ireland's largest Protestant paramilitary group Saturday, killing at least nine people and injuring 50, rescuers and witnesses said.

Within minutes of the explosion, the IRA said in a statement to a local radio station that it aimed the attack at a "UFF leadership meeting."

UFF (Ulster Freedom Fighters) is a cover name used by the outlawed Ulster Defence Association (UDA), a Protestant paramilitary organisation, for its violent attacks. The British government declared the UDA illegal in April 1992,

but local residents said the organisation has quietly continued to use its former headquarters.

The IRA, supported by a minority of Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland, frequently targets Protestant paramilitaries in its bid to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

## Leftists assail government

By Aileen Banayan  
The Associated Press

AMMAN — Two leftist political parties Saturday accused the government of election irregularities and threatened to boycott the country's first multi-party polls in nearly four decades.

The threat echoed a similar stand adopted by the Kingdom's powerful Islamic fundamentalists, led by the Muslim Brotherhood movement, who accuse the government of campaigning against them to undermine them in the run-up to the Nov. 8 polls.

Maj. Hijazi urged defence lawyers to "fear God and ensure that they defend the accused..."

He also defended the court and said that the no-jury tribunal was justly dealing with the case.

The prosecutor was replying to defence charges in his capacity as "defender of the public's rights." The court also is entitled to respond to the charges. It is expected to do that at a later session.

Addressing a press conference, leaders of the two parties assailed a government ban on election rallies in public places and said that restricted their electioneering.

"Such practices prompt us to suspect that democracy in Jordan is the wrong track," said Tayseer Zibri, secretary-general of the People's Democratic Party, which groups former members of the Damascus-based Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP).

Mr. Zibri and unity party chief Azmi Khawaja, a former activist of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, also based in the Syrian capital, claimed that voters' lists had been inflated.

They called on the Interior Ministry to adopt swift action to rectify these "discrepancies" and warned that their parties would reconsider their participation in the polls.

Interior Minister Salameh Hammoud rejected the charges in state media reports and said the government was committed to holding "fair and free elections in an atmosphere of total democracy."

"If we feel that the elections will not be free and fair then we have the option of boycotting the polls on the morning of Nov. 8," said Mr. Zibri.

Similar accusations were levelled against the government earlier this week by the Brotherhood's political arm, the Islamic Action Front, which cited "discrimination" by the Interior Ministry.

It said the government rejected Front applications to hold public rallies and that the Education Ministry has transferred six schoolteachers who are from members in southern Jordan in a bid to lessen their influence in favour of the party in the elections in that constituency.

While the Brotherhood had 22 seats in the outgoing parliament, the leftists counted only a handful of representatives who, on occasions, came together to oppose government policies.

Both are fierce opponents of the U.S.-backed Middle East peace process which began in Spain two years ago.

The Islamists reject any dealings with Israel and advocate the elimination of the Jewish state. The leftists oppose Arab-Israeli negotiations, but for a different reason: They say the talks fall short of fulfilling aspirations for Palestinian statehood.

## Prosecution rejects defence complaints against court

AMMAN (AP) — The prosecution in an alleged assassination plot against King Hussein Saturday rejected defence contentions that the State Security Court was interfering with witnesses.

In a two-page document read out at the military tribunal, Prosecutor Muhammad Hijazi, an army major, countered the defence assertion that the court was favouring the prosecution.

Maj. Hijazi urged defence lawyers to "fear God and ensure that they defend the accused..."

He also defended the court and said that the no-jury tribunal was justly dealing with the case.

The prosecutor was replying to defence charges in his capacity as "defender of the public's rights." The court also is entitled to respond to the charges. It is expected to do that at a later session.

On Thursday, the six-man defence team complained in a memorandum that the court interfered with their witnesses and that the court clerk failed to record the full testimony of witnesses.

Another witness, a prison doctor, produced medical records and testified that he had examined the defendants when they were transferred to a military jail in August, but had found no traces of torture except a peeling of skin on their feet.

He said that could have happened as a result of beating or pacing for extended periods.

The defence has charged that the accused were subjected to "heavy physical and psychological pressure" in order to extract confessions.

The court adjourned until Tuesday, when the defence will produce more witnesses.

## Israel to release 760 detainees

(Continued from page 1)  
The assassinations were the result of a conspiracy hatched beyond the Arab World.

The Arabic daily Al Nahar quoted a Gaza preacher as saying the PLO chief himself was responsible for Mr. Safawi's death.

Mr. Safawi had failed to take

adequate precautions after the assassinations were the result of a conspiracy hatched beyond the Arab World.

The Arabic daily Al Nahar quoted a Gaza preacher as saying the PLO chief himself was responsible for Mr. Safawi's death.

Internal PLO tensions have also emerged in the West Bank refugee camp of Balata, a stronghold of support for Fatah.

First degree murder suspects are not eligible for bail. The state will "vigorously pursue" the death penalty in the case, prosecutor Mike Schneider said. But courts have generally held that teens under age 16 cannot face the death penalty, and Mr. Schneider did not specify whether he would seek it for all the suspects, aged 13 to 16. Attorney Greg Cummings said it would be "preposterous" to seek the death penalty for his 13-year-old client who stands barely 4 1/2 feet (1.37 metres) tall. He also maintains his client was not at the crime scene.

**China's Deng is a comparative youngster**

PEKING (R) — China's 89-year-old paramount leader Deng Xiaoping turns out to be a comparative youngster. The official Xinhua News Agency said Saturday that China's oldest man is Gong Laifa, who still tills the land in southern Guizhou province at age 131.

The oldest woman is 122-year-old Kong Ying, who still goes to a nearby hill to collect firewood and helps with household chores at her home in Guangdong province.

## Composition of self-rule bodies expected to reveal PLO approach

From Wafa Amr in Tunis

THE PALESTINE Liberation Organisation (PLO) will announce the formation and composition of the Palestine National Authority (PNA) that would be set up in Gaza and Jericho, and the economic authority Palestine Emergency Development and Reconstruction Authority (PEDRA) by the end of this month, PLO officials said.

Officials said the formation of the PNA and PEDRA will be indicators of the PLO's restructuring and transformation from a revolution in exile to a technocrat body inside the occupied territories. They said the names of Palestinians appointed in these two bodies will signal whether the PLO leadership was accommodating to changes brought about by the PLO-Israel accord, and the degree of response to the requirements of the new realities.

The formation of these two authorities, particularly the PNA, has been the most pressing and complicated issue for PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat. Officials said by the appointment of members of the political and economic bodies, Arafat was faced with the challenge of avoiding factional differences and internal disputes in the ongoing "power struggle" inside the PLO to share a seat in the future Palestinian authority.

PLO officials consider the mainstream Fatah faction, the largest PLO group led by Arafat, as the PNA's ruling political party. Other factions, such as FIDA led by PLO Executive Committee member Yasser Abed Rabbo and the Palestinian People's Party led by Bashir Barghouti are seeking a share in the future Palestinian authority. Both Fatah partners to the Middle East peace process launched in Madrid in 1991, the two have been seeking agreements that would guarantee their participation in future arrangements inside the occupied territories. But Arafat has so far refrained from committing himself to any prior agreements.

"Arafat is facing a dilemma by trying to make a balance between the insiders and outsiders in the ongoing battle for positions, but I believe he will appeal the insiders and focus less on the outside," a senior PLO official said. "However, loyalty to him would probably be his first consideration."

Most PLO officials said the PLO would remain in its present form in exile even after the establishment of the PNA and the actual move of some PLO leaders to the occupied territories.

"The PLO must remain until a Palestinian state is established because of what it politically represents for the Palestinian people, but it must be completely restructured," said PLO official Jamil Helal.

Helal said the PLO is to change from its present "unorganised" form to an institutionalised organisation.

"The PLO institutions should not be run by individuals, but should function democratically since we have shifted from the stage of being a liberation movement to a phase of the building of a state," Helal said.

"In my opinion, this attitude is responsible for the estrangement that thousands of Palestinian intellectuals and scientists inside and outside the occupied territories feel," he said. "We don't merely need economic infrastructure, we need political infrastructure as well."

### ANALYSIS

Many PLO officials said Arafat's immediate concern is securing funds to run the Palestinian authority inside the occupied territories. Without sufficient funds, it was doubtful how much leverage the PLO would have over political and economic decisions inside the occupied territories and in the implementation of the PLO-Israel accord.

They have complained, together with Israel and the international community of the slow process of the PLO's transition and from delay in forming PEDRA and the PNA. Some Western diplomats said they believed that the PLO was not prepared yet to assume responsibilities in Gaza Strip and Jericho.

Palestinian economist Yousef Sayigh said Arafat approved the formation of PEDRA on Sept. 15, two days after the signing of the PLO-Israel accord, but the delay in the actual formation of the political and economic authorities reflected the PLO leadership's worries that such bodies could possibly weaken the PLO's grip

on the decision-making process and would confiscate the PLO's financial independence by subjecting the emerging Palestinian entity to donors' dictates.

"There have been political and economic considerations in the formation of PEDRA and political and economic reasons for the delay," Dr. Sayigh said. "The PLO's Executive Committee probably fears that these bodies could form a state-within-a-state and it would be left without full authority."

"In order to avoid this, the PLO leadership approved the formation of a higher economic and social council presided by Arafat himself that would meet twice a year and would direct PEDRA, but there would be no political intervention in the functions of PEDRA," Sayigh said.

PEDRA would choose development projects for the occupied territories, implement and supervise the implementation and follow up with donors for funding and evaluation, Sayigh said.

He said an internal auditing body will be set up within the PEDRA structure, in addition to the appointment of an auditor from outside the occupied territories.

He said that a list of names of economic experts from inside and outside the occupied territories has been submitted to the PLO chairman for approval, but no decision has been taken yet.

The PLO chairman's foremost concern has been to guarantee the running costs for administering the occupied territories, and for security and police.

Executive Committee member Yasser Abed Rabbo said the French government has promised the PLO that it would push for European participation in securing cash funds for the PLO to enable it to administer the occupied territories during the interim period.

Other PLO officials said the PNA and PEDRA would be named and announced by the end of this month so that implementation of the PLO-Israel accord would be carried out as scheduled in the agreement.

The front would lose the support of its constituency if it did not use its parliamentary majority to deliver on its promises to the voters. In both cases, they say, the IAF would be the big loser and hence is its strategy to limit its presence in the House to a sizeable representation.

The Muslim Brotherhood, whose candidates are contesting the polls on the IAF ticket, won 23 seats in the previous Parliament and its supporters won ten others.

Observers do not expect the Islamists to repeat the electoral gains of 1989 when the bloc-voting system allowed them to hold alliance with independent candidates and improve their performance in the elections.

Both are fierce opponents of the U.S.-backed Middle East peace process which began in